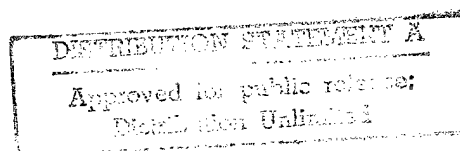


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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30 October 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Vayno Address at 20th Plenum (K. G. Vayno; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 25 Aug 85).....	1
Grishkyavichus Speaks at Opening of Electric Station (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 25 Aug 85).....	20
Information Report on 20th Plenum of Estonian CP (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 24 Aug 85).....	25
Ukrainian Supsov Presidium Discusses Plan Fulfillment (Kiev Domestic Service, 26 Sep 85).....	27
ArSSR Council of Ministers Notes Agroindustrial Shortcomings (KOMMUNIST, 1 Aug 85).....	29
Latvian CP CC Buro Reviews Six Month Plan Figures (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 22 Aug 85).....	32
Uzbek Seminar on Improving Services for Industry Workers (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 16 Aug 85).....	36
Uzbek CP CC Buro on Cotton, Republic Athletes (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 15 Aug 85).....	38
M.S. Solomentsev Book Reviewed (M.S. Solomentsev; PARTINIYNAYA ZHIZN, No 14, Jul 85).....	41

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AzSSR: Propaganda To Be Strengthened in Residential Areas (KOMMUNIST, 28 May 85).....	48
--	----

Azerbaijan CP Demands End to 'Formalism' in Ideological Work (KOMMUNIST, 31 May 85).....	48
HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY	
Socialist Ethics To Be Stressed 27 CPSU Congress (Boris Belitskiy; Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland, 23 Sep 85).....	49
Briefs	
Book Views Ideological Work	51
SOCIAL ISSUES	
Essays on Pamir Neglect To Mention Russian Contributions (M. Nazarshoyev, O. Bakiyev; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 19 Jul 85).....	52
Soviet Republics Experiencing Problems Enforcing Alcohol Ban (Various sources, various dates).....	55
Leningrad: Alcohol Speculation, by V. Yefimov	55
Minsk: Sales Regulations Ignored, by N. Yermakov	57
Lax on Laws, by Yu. Pavlenko, V. Chernyshev	60
Beer, But No Lemonade, by Yu. Chernyavskiy	65
Moscow Describes Alcohol-Free Cafes in Kiev (Moscow Domestic Service, 16 Sep 85).....	70
Kiev Workers Discuss Nationalism, Afghanistan (V. Andriyanov, V. Panov; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 4 Sep 85)...	71
Future Housing Construction for Soviet Youth (SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 18 Aug 85).....	74
CULTURE	
Document 'R', Novel on FBI Conspiracy, Adapted for Soviet TV (Yu. Gladilshchikov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 11 Aug 85).....	76
REGIONAL ISSUES	
Georgian Communications Minister on Future Systems/Facilities (V. I. Kobakhidze Interview; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 20 Jul 85).....	79
KaSSR Motor Transport Minister on Sci-Tech Progress (A. R. Karavayev Interview; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 18 Aug 85).....	82

Grossu Addresses Kishinev Anniversary Meeting (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 9 May 85).....	86
Kirghiz NTO Plenum on Reversing Ecological Damage to Issuk-KUL (Yu. Blyum; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 25 Jun 85).....	89
KaSSR Plan Fulfillment Problems Viewed (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 29 Aug 85).....	94
Academician Stresses Management Training for Technical Supervisors (Ye. M. Sergeyev Interview; SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 21 Aug 85)	98
Tkibuli Development 'One-Sides' Mines Understaffed (Omar Margalitadze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 19 Aug 85).....	102
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial on Environmental Production (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 5 Jul 85).....	106
Update on New Tallinn Harbor Construction (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 24, 25 Aug 85).....	110
Construction Pace Increases, by B. Karpukhin	110
Cable Network Described, by S. Trizno	112
Roundtable on River Pollution Held in Moldavia (L. Popelkova; SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 12 Jul 85).....	115

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VAYNO ADDRESS AT 20th PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 25 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by K. G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, on 23 August; at the 20th Plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organizations in Further Developing Communications With the Masses in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Estonian Leadership Cadres' Participation in Political Education Work Among the Laborers'"]

[Text] The primary and immutable principle of the Communist Party's activity and the main source of its strength and authority are ties with the masses. Coinciding its policy with the expectations of the masses, it realistically evaluates what has been achieved and outlines prospects for the future.

Lenin's precept "... live in the depths of the worker's life; know it inside out; know how to define the attitude of the masses, their real needs, aspirations and thought at any moment on any question; be able to define the level of their consciousness without any shadow of false idealization ..." ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy", Vol. 44 p 348) has always been and remains an urgent one for communists and leading workers.

The improvement and strengthening of socialism are impossible without the animated creativity of the people and an interested and conscientious attitude toward it by the millions. V. I. Lenin saw the main purpose of party ideological, political and organizational work to be the making of party policy the personal task of the workers. This Leninist idea is especially topical now. The program, which was decided on during the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum for reorganizing not only the control and management system but also the manner of thinking and psychology of people, demands from each one of us the straining of every nerve, teamwork and bold decisions and urgently requires demonstrations of independence and initiative.

One cannot forget that new generations have been born, who compare our activity with the highest criteria of socialism. The class enemy is not asleep; he is trying to undermine the unity of the party and the people. This demands from party organizations purposeful efforts to further strengthen ties with the masses and a search for new ways to intensify their creative activity in all spheres of public life.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro took all of this into consideration when organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Participation of Leading Cadre in the Estonian SSR in Political and Indoctrinational Work Among the Workers."

A little more than a year has passed since this decree was discussed during our 15th plenum, but it has been a special year that has been a turning point for the entire country. In moving to meet its next congress, the party is addressing the entire totality of practical problems that are facing our society and is setting an example of that work which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has accurately defined by the formula: to think and work in a new way.

It is possible, today, to talk only about the first results of the work that has been done to implement the CPSU Central Committee decree. It is now already evident, however, that the practical implementation of its propositions is having a favorable effect on the public, political, spiritual and moral atmosphere in the republic. The bonds of party organizations with the masses have become stronger, and the contribution of leading workers to political and indoctrinational work -- more significant. The celebrations, which were devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory and the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia, took the shape of a clear demonstration of the Estonian SSR worker's political activity and their rallying around the Communist Party.

We have managed to achieve to a certain degree a break with the old stereotypes of thought where many economic directors did not sense the need for personal participation in political work and did not think very much about the indoctrinational consequences of their activity and its evaluation by the people.

All of this has contributed to a better resolution of economic tasks. It is sufficient to mention that the republic was awarded challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee based on last year's results in the all-union socialist competition. The plans for the first eight months of this year will be overfulfilled in industry and agriculture. However, we still have a great deal to do in order to successfully complete the year and the five-year plan as a whole.

A concern for strengthening the trust of the people in the party's policy always remains the most important part of our general party work -- but trust depends on the unity of our words and deeds.

It is necessary to say that we at times lose quite a bit here and undermine our authority by this. For example, we talk about the inadmissability of assigning people from production to a different type of measure in order to perform work that is not related to them; nevertheless we do this. We declare that ideological work is the task of each communist, but far from all follow this principle.

Some party gorkoms and raykoms are slow in reorganizing their work in order to insure the unity of words and deeds and economic, organizational and ideological work. They do not direct ideological work directly toward the solving of

indoctrinational tasks that have been put forward by life, and it turns out that life is by itself and propaganda and agitation are at times by themselves. It often happens that, for example, an enterprise is not coping with its plans, the expenditure of material resources is not confined to the norms, and production discipline is poor in it; and, at the same time, these urgent problems are not being dealt with in the political and economic training schools, the discussions of the political informers and in visual agitation-- everything takes its normal course as if nothing was happening. In such a situation, ideological and indoctrinational work in the collective begins to be perceived as an annoying load on already strained production work.

In Rakvereskiy Rayon, for example, they have repeatedly talked at all levels about the high moral make-up of a director, his modesty, banning of aggravation of the economic situation and observance of the principle of social justice. At the same time, however, certain directors have conducted themselves in the eyes of the people and in the view of party organizations completely not in the spirit of these requirements. A paradoxical picture has been received where the words sound correct but the deeds are illegal and even criminal. Perhaps Suurmets, chairman of the Energiya Kolkhoz, by getting around the laws, using the labor of the kolkhoz members and taking a loan from the farm's cashbox that was several times larger than stipulated, did not build splendid mansions for himself in the view of the people and party organizations? Gavronskiy, chairman of the Vyayke-Maarya Kolkhoz, also did not engage in a highly lucrative pickling business on his private plot without using his official position?

Of course, Suurmets has been removed from work, expelled from the party and handed over to the courts; and Gavronskiy was severely punished. However, the initiative in putting things in order and in suppressing the abuses did not come from the primary party organizations and party raykom as it should have. They began to investigate based on messages and instructions from the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and articles in the press. This does not bring honor to the directors of Rakvereskiy Rayon.

We often come across every possible promise which is easily given and not fulfilled. Housing and communal services workers issue an especially large number of promissory notes and are little concerned about their confirmation. This causes indignation in the people and a stream of complaints to the different departments.

The newspaper RAKHVA KHYAEL published a critical article in February of this year entitled "It Has Been Signed, Away With It." It talked about neglect in the operation and repair of apartment houses on Suur-Syyamyae Street in Tallinn. In the houses about which they wrote, stoves had not been repaired for years, the water pipes did not work and the floors were rotted through.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat supported the newspaper article and required the Tallinn gorispolkom to take the necessary steps.

The editors soon received a reply, which had been prepared by Yu. Lepp, the deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, and which reported that the Tallinstroy Trust had been commissioned to insure the repairs and that certain comrades had been punished for their irresponsible attitude toward the task.

Well, what about the stoves? Not one had been repaired by that time. The newspaper published another article in May and a reply arrived in July from the gorkom, which reported who had been commissioned and who punished.

Well, what about the repairs? They painted the houses in an off-hand manner and repaired the stoves in a haphazard way, but they smoke as before. Complaints continue to come in and the bureaucratic wheel continues to turn -- the distance between words and deeds is not diminishing.

We must struggle in every way for the unity of words and deeds, defend it, decisively free ourselves from all kinds of windbags and empty promises and treat unscrupulousness implacably. We must constantly remember that the authority of a director and an organization depends not on different declarations and, at times, loud phrases, but on concrete actions.

The Kolkhoz imeni E. Vilde is in Pylvaskiy Rayon. It is a strong and progressive farm. What is the secret of its success? It seems that it lies in the integrated approach to the collective's indoctrination, the clear vision and accounting of the indoctrinational effects of economic activity, a concern for people, and the close contact of directors at all levels with them.

People of creative thought who are not indifferent, are efficient and resourceful, head the farm. Today, our meat combines cannot accept non-standard poultry-- here, they have organized its processing on the spot and even mechanized a number of labor-intensive operations. Of course, it is more trouble but in return the approach is a proprietary and state one. They have introduced a system of material incentives for the farm managers, brigade leaders, specialists and servicing personnel for products above the plan and high cattle and poultry weight gains. They are concerned about improving the working conditions of the people and their full-value rest.

The directors on this farm also did not shun indoctrinational work before. However, they critically analyzed their achievements and reserves after the CPSU Central Committee decree and revised a great deal. To begin with, the first person in the collective, Chairman Kh. Kaarna himself is responsible for ideological work. Not a single director stands on the sidelines with respect to it-- all of them work as propagandists. The chairman conducts a school for scientific communism; the chief bookkeeper-- a Komsomol political circle; and the specialists -- branches of the people's university. All appear within the framework of a single political day. The party organization, which is headed by Kh. Lind, monitors the work on questions posed on the political days and sees to their effective solution and the accounting of the mass political work that is done. Middle level directors are certified and they are involved in political and indoctrinational work within the political information groups and agitator collective and in the compiling of visual agitation which, incidentally, is the best in the rayon.

Seeing the attention and concern, the workers respond to them with high results in their work. The kolkhoz is among the first ten in the republic based on the level of its labor productivity. The half-year plan for the sale of milk to the state has been fulfilled ahead of time, and prospects are most favorable for the end of the five-year plan.

It would seem that nothing overly special is being done on the kolkhoz. The indoctrination system has been simply organized and each director conscientiously performs his duties only, perhaps, with a greater sense of responsibility. The work has been organized just as systematically in many collectives. We will mention the Tartu Plastic Item Experimental Plant (the director is V. Kull and the secretary of the party organization is A. Kaldalu), the Marat Association (the director is A. Kapral and the secretary of the party organization is E. Ruben), the Pyarnu Flax Combine (the director is B. Gelman and the secretary of the party organization is V. Goryachev), the Santekhmontazh Trust (the director is A. Kana and the secretary of the party organization is A. Kyskin), the Vyru Furniture Factory (the director is L. Luts and the secretary of the party organization is M. Ots), the Aravete Kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon (the chairman is A. Aynumyae and the secretary of the party organization is L. Vinkel), and the Saare Kalur Fishing Kolkhoz (the chairman is A. Pitk and the secretary of the party organization is L. Nipsust).

The monitoring and checking of execution are the most important conditions that insure the realization of what has been planned and that contribute to the unity of words and deeds. In this respect, an inspection of the actual state of affairs on the spot, personal contact with the workers, the consideration of their opinions about the state of affairs, raids, reports, letters and complaints of the people, and sociological research and surveys mean a very great deal here. Party organizations must make full use of them, bearing in mind Lenin's requirement for a director -- giving one-two hours a day to checks.

The tradition of visits by the directors of party, trade union, Komsomol, and workers meetings, and sessions of party committees has important significance in monitoring execution and in assuring ties with the masses. They permit a director to simultaneously see problems, know public opinion and obtain a real picture of the way the adopted decisions are being carried out.

The practice of receiving people on personal matters, meetings, conversations at the work site and familiarity with the peoples' living conditions are a tested method for strengthening the directors' ties with the masses. In this regard, it is important not to simply establish shortcomings, as often occurs, but to find ways to eliminate them without fail, inspire the people and demonstrate the prospects.

Not a single visit by the director of a work collective should occur without leaving a trace. If he encounters shortcomings, he should see to their elimination; if a question is raised, he should give a frank reply to it and try to resolve the problem -- in any event, the questioner should be satisfied. Many leading comrades act this way. I will cite an example.

Ministers L. Ananich and G. Kruger arrive early in work collectives on a political day, familiarize themselves with the state of affairs, and often remain there after the presentation in order to help resolve in an effective manner the questions that have been raised by the people. A. Luukas and S.-A. Villo, party raykom secretaries; L. Kayk, chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; and others also act this way.

Workers' letters and statements serve as a vital channel of communications between the party and the masses. They have great political, economic and legal significance and are an effective form for involving the workers in participation in management and in further improving our democracy.

The letters, which are recently arriving in party bodies, are more and more raising questions that have a large social tone. This testifies to the growing political activity of the citizens. They have begun to react more sharply to-- in particular -- the incorrect conduct of some leaders of workers. The inspections, which have been made based on these letters, often reveal violations of party life, abuses of official positions, etc.

It is appropriate here to point out that complaints and critical messages often arrive from one and the same place. Party and Soviet bodies should pay more attention to these collectives; evidently, they work poorly with people there. It is also necessary to study more thoroughly positive work practices in those collectives from which complaints have not come over the years, for example, in such ones as the Tallinn Machine Building Plant imeni I. Lauristin and the associations imeni V. Klementi, Norma, Standard, and Marat where thousands of people work.

The reports of director communists in party committees during buro sessions and meetings are providing unquestioned benefit. Only, it is necessary to practice them on a wider basis and not boil them down to a formal procedure. It is necessary to study the question in advance on the spot, to inquire about the opinion of subordinates and, yes, of higher bodies about an individual, and to analyze the main thing -- what are the indoctrinational consequences of his production and social activity, what is his moral make-up, and what example does he set for others. Unfortunately, such a serious preparation does not always precede reports. Often, the decisions based on the reports do not contain concrete recommendations and this means that they are not performing their indoctrinational function.

From the point of view of strengthening ties with the masses, the giving of reports by directors at party meetings, especially in shop organizations and party groups, to the work collective and at the place where the population resides is important. The experience of the Estonslanets Association shows that there is a large benefit from these reports. You see, the director is spread before the eyes of the people. You will not color anything and you will not conceal anything.

However, some party committees, especially the Tartu Gorkom and the Pylvaskiy Raykom, seldom report to the buro, confining themselves to discussions in the departments. Generally speaking, there have been fewer reports this year, and we must correct this.

The fuller involvement of workers in managing production and the forming of a feeling of being the sole masters of the country in them have special importance in the task of further strengthening party ties with the masses.

The Law on Work Collectives, which has become an important instrument in developing socialist democracy and the self-government of the people, is opening up new and greater opportunities for this. To speak frankly, however, these opportunities are still being used extremely poorly. Such forms for expanding activity and initiative as workers meetings, discussions of collective contracts, permanently operating production meetings, and reviews of production plans and socialist obligations are often converted into a formality and evoke only annoyance in people. At times, a working individual is not offered an opportunity to express his anxiety and make a proposal because of poor organization -- not to mention the fact that it is necessary to hold someone responsible for the shortcomings in organizing production and for the inattention to the needs of the people.

In a word, it is necessary to work with people, to work more and more patiently than yesterday, and to work effectively. This work often boils down to the fact that we dismiss the so-called "difficult one" at the first offense against easiness. It's as if the collective, having been saved from him, immediately becomes pure. This is a frontal use of the Law on Work Collectives where they arm themselves not with its spirit but with its letter. We should use the experience of Novopolotsk more boldly where every case of dismissal on the initiative of the administration is examined by the city commission from the point of view of whether all measures, which have an indoctrination effect, were used with respect to the one dismissed. Otherwise, the one dismissed is returned to the collective, naturally with a decrease in his position and pay. The experience of the Vilyandi Timber Combine, where not only the violator but also his immediate director are summoned to the preventive inspection council, deserves approval. The latter is summoned regarding the kind of indoctrination that the collective is conducting with the violator and how productive this work is.

We must make fuller use of the indoctrinational influence of work collectives in the struggle against negative phenomena, especially against such ones as drunkenness. Three months have already passed since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. What have we done during that time?

The sale of spirits has been significantly curtailed. The number of commercial points, where alcohol is sold, has been decreased. Stricter steps have begun to be taken against drunkards and people who abuse alcohol.

Nevertheless, we still cannot be satisfied with the results. A system, persistence and clarity are lacking and true militancy is still not being sensed. Moreover, the effort is weakening here and there.

The measures, which were adopted by the CPSU Central Committee to overcome drunkenness and decrease the sale of alcohol, have been greeted with approval in work collectives.

Meanwhile, inspections show that the requirements of the anti-alcohol legislation on punishing drunkards are far from being fulfilled everywhere as they should be. An incomprehensible gentleness and leniency toward drunkards are being displayed in Valgaskiy and Kalininskiy rayons, Narva and several other places.

There are still quite a few cases of drunkenness and the appearance at work and at work sites in a drunken state. The administration and, yes, the social organizations of some enterprises are continuing to look at violations through their fingers. Often, they do not respond effectively even to police reports about the detention of drunkards.

We must seriously increase exactingness.

Our united political days have become an important method for strengthening ties with the masses.

They have already been conducted for six years. One can say with complete justification that a successful and lively form for directors to communicate with the masses has been found. It has firmly entered into our party practices and has completely justified itself. At the same time, however, in strengthening everything positive that has been acquired by us, there is sense in examining how to improve political days further and raise their effectiveness. It seems that there are still quite a few opportunities here.

First, it is necessary to expand the audience of the united political days considerably, taking into account the fact that there are quite a few collectives which we still practically do not reach and where political days are not conducted at all or extremely rarely. It is necessary to be more bold in going to small-size collectives in various institutions and service areas and to youth, and to work more at the places where people live. We must do this so that not a single work collective remains on the sidelines of a political day and outside its influence.

Second, in connection with this the question immediately arises about expanding the staff of propaganda groups and involving an additional circle of people in political presentations. We have such a reserve -- it is the so-called middle level director link which is still operating poorly during political days.

Third, the party's Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms must have a more complete picture of how each political day has taken place, what audience it

embraced, and what categories were not influenced by it. Today, we cannot do without such information from the spot and an analysis of it. It is simply necessary in organizational work. Every political day must reach its logical end, i.e. the solving of questions that have been raised in the collectives. There must be complete clarity on each question raised -- only in this event can we talk about effectiveness and about strengthening the real returns from political days.

The experience of the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy, Kharyuskiy, Khaapsaluskiy, and Raplaskiy party raykoms in raising the influence of political days on the solution of urgent local questions deserves attention. Here, these questions are discussed in the buro and they are sent to a specific director for a solution. Written information is requested from him concerning what has been undertaken both for the work collective, from where the question arose, and for the party raykom, which is monitoring the progress in implementing the proposals.

Fourth, we should think about how to diversify the forms for conducting political days. They should be conducted more in the primary cells of work collectives-- brigades, sections, and farms. People should be assembled based on their interests. For example, why should we not assemble together certain categories from several organizations based on common questions? Probably there is sense in assembling in advance questions, which interest people, in order to have an opportunity to give them a more well-reasoned reply. For example, the experience of G. Sarri, minister of social security, and apparat workers in conducting one-time meetings with the population, during which the different questions connected with improving social security are explained and the reception of citizens is arranged, deserves attention.

Our "forums" on television and "microforums" on radio, which have already become traditions, are genuine republic-wide political platforms that permit thousands and thousands of people to participate actively in discussing state affairs. Even here, however, there are certain reserves for increasing their effectiveness. One must be concerned about improving the effectiveness of the broadcasts, and inform people about the specific steps that have been taken both on private and local matters and for large-scale problems whose solution perhaps requires a certain time.

The same can also be said about the open letter days that our republic party and rayon newspapers conduct. It has begun well, it is a useful action, and it is necessary to go further and expand it primarily in depth, without becoming especially enamored of the qualitative aspect and by the number of measures conducted.

A wide circle of questions is usually raised on open letter days. If the newspapers have aroused the people's activity, they must lead the operation which has been begun to an end, see to the solving of the questions that have been posed, monitor them constantly, and return to the old addresses, that is, the editors must tune themselves from the very beginning to the main thing and the most difficult one -- not the preparation and conducting of open letter days although this also, undoubtedly, requires no small effort. The main thing begins later. The people expect deeds--and we do not have a right to forget this.

Lecture propaganda is an important means of publicity and a means for indoctrinating workers. The reorganization of lecture work has been begun in the republic based on the experience of the Kharkov party organization, whose essence consists of insuring the maximum effect on economic and cultural construction practices. The thematic planning of work at the level of the lower collective has been placed at its basis. As a rule, the thematic direction of lecture propaganda still does not satisfy us. Take, for example, such Tallinn enterprises as the chemical pharmaceutical plant or the Grain Product Combine imeni V. Kingisepp. Here, more than 70 percent of the entire rather solid volume of lectures presented were about fashions, humor, flowers, etc. Questions concerning international indoctrination, communist morality and scientific and technical progress were explained significantly more seldom to the collectives by their own local lecturers, whose training level was significantly lower. The situation must be radically changed.

The forms for lecture propaganda also require improvement. It is good that the format of question and answer evenings is being revived in the practices of party organizations. "Round table" discussions are becoming a new form for publicity and for the accustoming of workers to public affairs. The Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin, for example, conducted an interesting "round table"-- "The Economic Experiment in Action." "Round tables" are regularly conducted for the different categories of workers in the Estonian Association -- on brigade contract problems, open-pit mining, the prospects for expanding the shale industry, and others.

A special role in insuring publicity is being allotted to the mass information media. Here, we have begun to work better, generally speaking. The party and political press are informing the population about party life more effectively; and radio and television are showing party work in a more interesting manner. The new journal, AYA PULSS, will undoubtedly bring quite a bit of benefit in counter-propaganda activity. However, there is still not the necessary clarity in much of the material that tells about the work of party and state bodies. The mechanism, by which it is possible to repeat it, is not revealed in the illustration of positive experience. As a rule, general trends reach the reader, listener, and viewer. They talk about what must be achieved, but the discussion concerns specific avenues, forms and methods of activity, i.e., the components of success in each case, much more seldom.

It is necessary to make considerably broader use of the central press, especially PRAVDA, PARTIYNUYU ZHIZN, POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, and other publications of the CPSU Central Committee, which continuously and broadly illuminate the experience of party work under the new conditions and the ways to realize the tasks that have been posed by the party, in our practical work.

The further improving of the training of leading cadre in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee has provided a number of positive results for the Estonian SSR. The number of directors, who are studying in the Marxist-Leninist University, has increased considerably. A special branch has been opened in the Marxist-Leninist University for the directors of rayon agroindustrial associations and their reserve.

The political training of the primary directors of work collectives is being conducted in party and economic aktiv schools, which party gorkom and raykom first secretaries conduct. These schools are operating in all party committees and approximately 40 percent of the leading rayon cadre are studying in them.

Nevertheless, we must be more self-critical in evaluating the training of directors. You see, it is no secret that all of them have still not cultivated a need to read systematically the works of classic Marxist-Lenninst writers, seldom use special literature, and do not always know what is new that is being done in a branch, in the country and, at times, even in the republic. Some even have a superficial attitude toward political documents -- basically a cursory reading without thought and the transfer of what has been read into the language of specific tasks.

We have quite a few directors who, knowing the theory of a question; the political line; and the state of affairs on the spot and supporting what is new and progressive with words, do not realize these political requirements in their activity with deeds.

That is why we must see to it that the schools and seminars become a place where the most serious demand not only for self-education but also for the use without fail of the knowledge which has been acquired during the training process, is imposed on leading workers at all levels.

The party's policy is explained by different mass political work measures, including informal personal contact with the people and political informer and agitator forces. Meanwhile, today, this is the weakest link in our practices. A considerable proportion of middle level directors and communists remain on the sidelines of this task. Communists represent only two-thirds of the overall number of agitators and only a fourth of the brigade leaders and foremen. All of the directors of agitation collectives are not even communists. In the Ilmarin Plant, for example, only half of the shop chiefs and seven of the 41 foremen have an ideological commission. This is not an exception to the rule.

We must see to it that a director is always a political indoctrinator even when he is taking measures which, at first glance, are only essentially economic matters. You see, a director spends no less than three-quarters of his work time in contact with people, influencing them in a certain way. At times, this is significantly more effective than words from a rostrum. In so far as a director is well grounded in politics, just, knows how to listen to subordinates, delve into their needs and concerns -- all of these are indoctrinational categories. The unity of organizational, economic and ideological work, whose absence we sense so sharply, is composed of them to a great extent.

Recently, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee heard the report of A. Laos, minister of the Estonian SSR food industry, about his work to improve the work style of the ministry's apparatus and to increase the responsibility of personnel for the job entrusted to them. Serious shortcomings were revealed

during the discussion. Even political days are not conducted in the ministry's apparatus. The last one was a year ago. The party organization is also underestimating the importance of political and indoctrinational work. They assumed that people, who were sufficiently erudite and mature and who did not need indoctrinational influence, were working in the collective. This is fundamentally incorrect. This is why it is no accident that the ministry's responsible workers stood aside from indoctrinational work in the branch's enterprises. Within the ministry, serious omissions exist in the direction of enterprises; losses from shortcomings, embezzlement and the damaging of material valuables have grown during recent years; the targets for capital construction are not being fulfilled; and errors exist in the selection and assignment of personnel. It is quite evident that the weakening of political and indoctrinational work in the staff and the shortcomings in the style of leadership are playing no minor role here. The obliviousness to the principle of the unity of indoctrinational, organizational and economic activity has never led to good results. Formalism hinders us in indoctrinational work. They often try to create a far-flung network of mass agitation work in primary organizations, especially those few in members, without having the forces or opportunities for this. "Paper" and "report" groups of speakers and political informers and agitation collectives are born in this way, and indeed neither they nor their directors can concretely perform their functions. Let us not be pedants. A full levy of ideological work activists at the level of each work collective is not important for us -- especially on paper. We need the work itself. It is not important under what name an individual performs it. It is much more important that he be trained and work realistically, inspiring people to solve the most urgent problems of each work collective.

The organization of serious training, the defective informing and instructing of oral agitation personnel, and the development of specific reference points and recommendations for them are an urgent task for party organizations. In connection with this, the ideological aktiv schools must also strengthen their work. The work of the different links in oral agitation and propaganda needs better coordination.

Perhaps, the fact that --with rare exceptions--mass political work is directed toward rearing an "average" and "abstract" individual and is conducted without considering the distinctive features of the different categories, is the reason for the lowering of its effectiveness. Differentiated and individualized work is practically virgin land for us.

We conducted a series of seminars with the ideological aktiv of the different branches that had shifted to work under the conditions of the experiment. This work will be continued. However, both party gorkoms and raykoms must meet separately once a year with the ideological aktiv of scientific and cultural institutions, creative unions, training establishments, trade, housing operation administrations, etc. You see, it is understandable that the work with directors, engineer technical workers, foremen, brigade leaders and highly qualified and little qualified workers must be conducted differently -- in different directions and using different forms. Work with novices, women having young children, youth, and retirees living in hostels requires a special

approach. It is necessary to work specially with people who are inclined to violate the law and abuse alcohol, with believers, and with people who are subject to the influence of bourgeois propaganda.

It is also necessary to point out that attention toward counter-propaganda matters has been recently strengthened on the part of ideological institutions, especially the mass information media.

However, it is necessary to talk directly about our still existing shortcomings. The counter-propaganda groups or soviets, which have been created in party committees, ministries and departments, in large enterprises and on farms, are still working poorly. Many expect detailed instructions from above and observe little in the processes that are occurring inside the collective itself and in the conduct and orientation of its individual members.

Today, everything that contradicts the norms of socialist society must receive an immediate, highly principled and fitting rebuff. This, however, is not enough. The main thing is that we must perform our job so that undesired phenomena are forestalled. In this, we must make better use of the experience of the Ukrainian party organization, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

All of the work to strengthen ties with the masses and for political indoctrination in the republic must be conducted with a consideration for the population's multinational composition. For this, we must insure in every way possible the broad participation of workers of all nationalities in the management of public and state affairs. This will indeed contribute to the deepening of socialist democracy. We must strengthen in every way possible the unity and friendship of Soviet peoples, increase the standards of intercourse between nationalities, expand the process of mutually enriching cultures, and rally multinational collectives.

Along with this, however, it is especially important to achieve among the indigenous population an awareness of the inseparability of the Estonian people's historical fate from the development and strengthening of the Soviet state -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- and the great Russian people, the need to increase the republic's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex, a correct understanding of specialization and cooperation matters in the economy, and the strengthening of attention toward the study of the Russian language as a means of international intercourse. It is also important to overcome national narrow-mindedness fully and to struggle against manifestations of nationalism decisively.

In working with representatives from the other nations and nationalities who live in the republic, it is necessary to take their national peculiarities into consideration in every way possible, to create conditions for satisfying their demands in the area of language and culture, and to instill respect for the heroic past of the Estonian proletariat and the Estonian Communist Party and respect for progressive culture and traditions.

The CPSU Central Committee decree points out that the leading cadre have been called upon to steadfastly master the economic and indoctrinational work experience that has been accumulated in the other union republics. The continuous bond of working collectives with related enterprises and organizations in the Russian federation has enormous significance for these purposes. These bonds, however, are still being developed slowly and many large enterprises still do not have these bonds. Among them are such enterprises as the Vazar and Norma associations, the Oruskiy Peat Combine, the Tartu Model Foundry and Machinery Plant, and others.

Bonds often have a formal character and all of the work boils down to the summing up of competition results. Cooperation, exchange of experiences and their incorporation within production and, moreover, into public, party and ideological work are forgotten. What is worst of all -- the bonds contribute little to expanding contact practices between the nationalities.

Generally speaking, directors are still being poorly involved in international indoctrination. Practically none of them are among the propagandists, lecturers and political informers who specialize in these matters.

In improving international indoctrination, it is necessary in the future to take concrete steps from an awareness of its importance toward the practical realization of internationalist principles.

It is necessary to see to it that such economic categories as the fulfillment of delivery plans; product quality; the increase in the contribution of the republic's workers to the country's unified national economic complex; and the expansion, deepening and intensification of production, scientific and cultural bonds with the collectives of related enterprises in other union republics be perceived by everyone as political and moral categories and as the standard for the international conduct of each worker.

In the work of forming an international consciousness and conduct, it is necessary to stress in the future the expansion of contact practices between nationalities, during which the formation of the best qualities of an internationalist and patriot occurs.

As is known, national feelings are installed during a person's very first years of life, i.e., in the family. It is in the family that these feelings often receive a one-sided development. From this comes the special role and responsibility of indoctrinators in preschool establishments and teachers in primary classes who must make up for what has not been done and form a sense of belonging to the fraternal family of Soviet peoples in children. That is why it is necessary to engage in a very serious manner in training preschool establishment indoctrinators and also teachers appropriately for their work with children, and yes, with parents.

The Tartu State University, the pedagogical institute, pedagogical schools, the Scientific Research Institute for Pedagogics, the NYUKOGUDE YPETAYA

newspaper, and the NYUKOGUDE KOOL magazine must improve and intensify their work in this direction under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. No effort or resource must be spared here.

When speaking about strengthening ties with the masses, one must especially single out the question of ties with youth. They are our successors, and what kind they will be depends a great deal on how we work with them now and how solid is their work and class training. In order for the training to be strong, party organizations and directors must work with the younger generation continuously and purposefully, working indefatigably and without substituting any meetings and decrees for this work.

If one states in a thesis format the tasks that are facing us in the area of strengthening ties with youth, they boil down to the following:

-- first of all, we must be among youth considerably more, know their wants and moods, react to them better, and earn the trust of the young people. The fact that the number of presentations to young audiences has grown recently is, by itself, understandable and good; however, it is extremely necessary for us to see to it that the influence of these presentations reaches each senior classman and student and that the other diverse forms of personal contact with youth are used as fully as possible.

-- all of us must be more concerned about the working and living conditions of youth. There is a wealth of work here. For example, this year not a single party gorkom or raykom examined the question of working in hostels where, incidentally, tens of thousands of our young workers and students live.

-- we must pose the question so that each director will be responsible for how young men and women spend their free time. We have just discussed this problem in the republic aktiv; however I would like to recall once again that the most important task here is the politicization in every way possible of all the measures that are conducted for youth.

The strategic directions in the work of party organizations and directors at all levels is to increase exactingness on them and to raise their responsibility for the task entrusted to them, showing the trust in youth, which is so important for them. Of course, this requires time and effort and a lot of it. However, perhaps it is possible to consider this when we are talking about the indoctrination of our successors.

It is impossible to overlook the work of the soviets when talking about the need to strengthen ties with the masses. It is the deputies who, as representatives of the broad masses and as the elected representatives of the people, must be closest of all to the people, know their needs and express their interest. We have 11,000 deputies in the republic's local soviets. This is a large force if their work is organized correctly. Who should organize it? -- in the first place it should be the ispolkoms as the bodies of executive authority on the spot. It is they who are required to help the deputies to

fulfill those instructions, which have been given to them, and satisfy the requests and proposals which the electors send to them.

The systematic and regular reporting of the deputies to the people, the reception of voters directly in work collectives, and travelling commission sessions in enterprises -- these and other work forms help to strengthen ties with the masses. It is necessary to use these forms more widely and more frequently. The main thing is to make this informal.

The trade unions are the largest mass public organization which by its very nature is very closely connected with the workers. Party organizations implement their policy among the working masses and increase the work activity of collectives through the communists who work in trade unions.

Trade union committee members must know the needs of the people and their moods better; be at work sites, hostels and rest places more often; and be concerned about improving work and living conditions and expanding artistic creativity, physical culture and sports -- that is, work among people and for people, defend their interest in a highly principled manner, and watch out for the exact observance of labor legislation.

The branch committees of the trade unions should pose urgent questions to the party bodies and work in closer contact with ministries and departments, especially in solving social problems and the construction of housing rest bases and Pioneer camps.

Elections and reports are now taking place in the trade union. Party organizations must recommend more active communist and Komsomol members to the staff of trade union committees and raise their responsibility for their work in the trade unions, considering it an important party assignment.

The reports and elections which have been begun in the republic's party organization, must contribute a great deal to the task of strengthening the party's ties with the masses.

Today's campaign to hear reports and conduct elections is a special one. It is taking place on the frontier between two five-year plans and during the reorganization of the entire work area in light of the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The preparations for the 27th party congress are its core and directing principle.

Problems concerning scientific and technical progress, which have a completely concrete aspect in each work collective, in each city and in each rayon, have been moved to the center of attention of the large pre-congress discussion.

During the meetings and conferences, it is necessary to see to it that as many communists as possible avail themselves of the right to vote, share their thoughts without smoothing out sharp corners, and pose questions that demand a solution. This will contribute to the strengthening of intra-party democracy

and the development of criticism and self-criticism. Without this, the desire to move forward will be lost and responsibility dulled. Criticism should resound in full voice especially when the talk concerns the fulfillment of regulation requirements, the eradication of mismanagement, sluggishness in thinking, the lack of organization, and drunkenness. It is necessary to proceed from the fact that criticism from below and the level of its sharpness are true indicators of the political health of the party organization and an expression of trust in communists.

The broader participation of ministry and department directors in the campaign to hear reports and conduct elections is required. It is very important for the directors of republic bodies to know what criticism addressed at them is being expressed in the localities and for them to take measures in a timely fashion to correct the state of affairs.

The strengthening of the party's ties with the masses and the improvement of political and indoctrinational work should be certainly reflected in increasing the economy's effectiveness and in specific economic deeds. In speaking about this, Comrade Vayno dwelt in particular on today's bottlenecks in the national economy. Generally speaking, the republic's industrial sector is fulfilling the plans; however, state discipline is still not at the required level. Every enterprise is still not fulfilling its contract obligations in a stable manner from month to month for the sale of products to consumers. Commitments to save fuel and heat are not being fulfilled. It is necessary to take additional steps, the situation on the railroad is alarming. At the same time that a number of industrial enterprises are experiencing difficulties in dispatching prepared products, dozens of freight cars stand idle awaiting unloading.

The preparatory work for the summer-winter season is still being conducted slowly. The situation in Tallin and Kharyyuskiy and Yygevaskiy rayons is especially unsatisfactory. Hagglings are still taking place between the Tallinn and Tartu Gorispolkoms and Estonglavenergo about 27 kilometers of heating lines which have turned out to be "unowned". Comrade A. Osman, Kh. Lumi and N. Preyman have known for a long time that this question must be solved sooner or later. Why drag it out until winter and until the threat of an accident? V. Eks, the minister of housing and municipal services should not stand on the side lines here. During the summer, Estonglavenergo repeatedly broke the promised periods for repairing the main heating networks made to the capital's people. This caused long interruptions in the supply of hot water and naturally dissatisfaction among the people. The procurement and hauling of firewood for the population in order to fill the shortage of peat briquettes, have practically not been started.

Soviet and economic directors must immediately put an end to attitudes of complacency and smugness. All of the main preparatory work for the fall and winter period should be unconditionally completed by the middle of September.

Generally speaking, the state of affairs in agriculture is not taking shape badly. However, not allusions to difficulties and objective reasons but persistent work, initiative and a creative attitude toward the task are required

from each participant in the harvesting of the crops under today's harvesting conditions where there is a great deal of treated and wet grain crops. Whereas they began the harvesting in a timely fashion in Kharyyuskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy rayons, established strict control over work quality from the very first days, and took steps to decrease losses in all links of the harvesting conveyor line from the field to the warehouse, they were late in beginning the harvesting of the grain on a number of farms in Rakvereskiy and Vyruskiy rayons. They dragged out the preparation of the drying equipment in Pylvaskiy and Raplaskiy rayons. The expansion of the autumn plowing is being conducted at low rates in Yygevaskiy, Valgaskiy and Pyarnuskiy rayons.

Today, the attention of the farmers toward the laying-in of grass fodder should not be weakened but strengthened. The farms, which are lagging behind, should be taken under strict control, helped with equipment and people, and guardianship over them by progressive farms should be organized. The rayon agroindustrial association should also take the safekeeping and the quality of the fodder under strict control.

During the months remaining until the end of the year, we should build a firm base for the successful start of the 12th Five-Year Plan. Many work collectives have joined the initiative of the workers in the AvtoVAZ Production Association to greet the 27th party congress in a fitting manner. The workers in the enterprises imeni V. Klementi, imeni M. I. Kalinin, Standard, Slantsekhim, Marat, and Salvo; the Narva Furniture Combine; and others have already adopted increased commitments for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The task of party gorkoms and raykoms and of all primary party organizations is to use this movement, which is developing, to direct the people's initiative and creative potential toward the discovery and use of inner reserves to intensify production and to accelerate the rates for introducing new equipment, technologies and progressive forms for organizing labor.

In summing up the results of today's discussion of ways to strengthen ties with the masses, I would like to point out once again the role of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Participation of Estonian SSR Leading Cadres in Political and Indoctrinational Work Among the Workers" in this. This is a long-term action program for us. A year has passed. In party committees and primary party organizations, it is now necessary to once again turn to an analysis of the fulfillment of this document which is so important for us, and to supplement the plans for measures, which had been adopted earlier, with steps which consider the new requirements that rang out during the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the All-Union Conference on Scientific and Technical Progress, and the meetings of M. S. Gorbachev with the workers of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the country. It is especially important to do this during the pre-congress period in order to have detailed material for thought and for discussion during the city and rayon party conferences and during the Estonian Communist Party Congress.

In conclusion, Comrade Vayno pointed out that, in submitting one of the key questions of party work for discussion during the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro is expressing confidence that it will help to reveal and put into action new opportunities, increase the activity of the republic's workers and thereby achieve an improvement in affairs in all sectors of economic and cultural construction, and greet the scheduled 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in a fitting manner with new work accomplishments.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS AT OPENING OF ELECTRIC STATION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 25 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Report from EL'TA on speech by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at awards ceremony connected with the opening of the Ignalinskiy Nuclear Electric Power Station: "A Festive Occasion on the Shore of Lake Drukshyay"; date of speech not given]

[Text] In an elated mood and with a sense of fulfilled duty, the inhabitants of Snechkus--representatives of the collectives of the Western Administration for Construction, the assembly organizations and the operators of the Ignalinskiy Nuclear Electric Power Station [AES]--came to this festive gathering on the occasion of the presentation of state awards to a large group of workers who had distinguished themselves greatly in the constructing and bringing up to planned capacity, ahead of schedule, the world's largest--1.5 megawatt--power-generating unit.

Attending the gathering were P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the representative of the industrial ministry and A. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The festive gathering was opened by K. Kasnikauskas, first secretary of the Ignalinskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian CP.

Comrade P. Grishkyavichus and the representative of the industrial ministry presented the USSR orders and medals to the recipients. Comrade A. Brazauskas presented certificates conferring the title of Honored Worker of the Republic and he also presented honorary certificates from the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet. Among the recipients are representatives of more than 40 of our country's nationalities, who stood shoulder to shoulder with the inhabitants of Lithuania while erecting the nuclear giant on the shore of Lake Drukshyay, where, more than a quarter of a century ago, with the aid of fraternal republics, the first Lithuanian power station--whose capacity was equal to 320 kilowatts--was erected.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gave a speech at the gathering.

"I am very happy to be here with you today at these festivities on the occasion of the presentation of state awards to a large group of workers who have distinguished themselves greatly in the construction and operation of the first power-generating unit of the Ignalinskiy AES," said Comrade P. Grishkyavichus.

"Permit me to heartily congratulate the collectives of the Western Administration for Construction, the assembly organizations and the Ignalinskiy AES and all of you, on behalf of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic's Council of Ministers, with high praise for your intense and selfless work.

"Today a responsible and important period in the life of our party and of all the Soviet people has begun--complete preparations have been made for the regular 27th CPSU Congress. This time is filled with intense work and bold thought. New space is opening up for the people's initiative and creativity and for the improvement of management forms and methods of all the participants in economic and cultural construction in compliance with the political directives laid down by the April Central Committee Plenum and in the statements of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

While implementing the party's decisions in a relatively short time, you have constructed and brought into operation the world's largest power-generating unit. It is truly difficult to exaggerate the role and the importance of the Ignalinskiy AES in the economic and social development of both Soviet Lithuania and the neighboring fraternal republics. The start of operations of just the first power-generating unit enabled us in the last year to completely cover not only our power needs and ensure the stable functioning of the republic's economy during the past winter's difficult conditions, but it also enabled us to transmit electric power to the joint power grid of the country's Northwest.

"The role of the station will grow more and more after the remaining units have been started up. Once the total capacity of the Ignalinskiy AES has been developed, the station will provide more than 70 percent of all electric power produced in the republic. Soviet Lithuania will possess even more power then. This will create favorable conditions for successfully developing the economy further, for speeding up scientific and technological progress and for raising the workers' standard of living.

"Thanks to the development of nuclear power, Soviet Lithuania will become a large-scale supplier of electric power. It would be appropriate to remember here that bourgeois Lithuania occupied one of the lowest positions in Europe in the production of electric power. From the kerosene lamp to the nuclear power station, such has been the republic's path to light and progress, which has been traversed thanks to the socialist order and the Communist Party's wise policies.

"This giant of nuclear power on Lithuanian soil is the first of the joint efforts of workers from the many regions and republics of our multinational country. This is yet one more clear example of the great creative force of our party's Leninist national policies and of the inviolable fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples. Here, in this place, construction workers and operators

from more than 40 nationalities are diligently embodying their own thought and their own labor energy on behalf of the Homeland's might and for the good of the Soviet people.

"In this festive hour, on behalf of the Lithuanian people, we are telling all of them with all our hearts: Our warmest thanks to you, dear friends, for your unselfish assistance and fraternal cooperation!

The start-up of the new, powerful complex ahead of schedule is the result of the selfless labor of hundreds and thousands of workers. But the most cordial and heartfelt words of gratitude are due the foremost workers--the construction and assembly workers and the brigade leaders of the construction, assembly and adjusting organizations. In their first rank are the construction workers--brigade leader Anatoliy Dmitriyevich Ponomarev, machinist Aleksandr Nikolayevich Salata, electric welder Petr Nikolayevich Zhukovskiy, brigade leader Mark Nikolayevich Danilyuk, and the power station workers--electrical machinist Vitautas Vitautasovich Yermolov, mechanical operator Galina Vasil'-evna Petrukhina, engineer Fortunatas Antanovich Andrekis, machinist Yuozas Yuozovich Berkshketis, and many, many others.

"The republic staff for construction of the Ignalinskiy AES, established by a decree of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, carried out important organizational work.

"The comrades who were assigned the management of the entire, complex economic mechanism of large-scale construction and its multinational collectives by party and public organizations showed a lot of diligence. They are Yuriy Fedorovich Zhilin, chief of the Western Administration for Construction, Rudol'f Aleksandrovich Kuchuk, secretary of the party committee for construction, Nikolay Fedorovich Lukonin, director of the AES, the secretaries of the Ignalinskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian CP and other managers.

"The collectives of many other enterprises and organizations of Soviet Lithuania also made important contributions to this significant labor victory, by supplying construction materials to the AES construction and to Snechkus, by building roads and railway lines and by creating favorable conditions for work and rest.

"We express our heartfelt gratitude to all those who, by their own labor, raised this modern industrial giant and we wish them new labor successes.

"Side by side with the solution of the main task--the construction of the AES--important work is going on with respect to the establishment of a modern settlement for the construction and power station workers. With every passing day Snechkus is growing and looking better.

"In everything that surrounds us here you can see the work of the large and united collective of the Western Administration for Construction. The scope of its activities is enormous. Just during the years of the current 5-year plan capital investments in the range of one billion rubles will be developed. A powerful base for the construction industry itself has been established. Within

the collective they are constantly searching for and incorporating the foremost methods of labor organization. The widespread use of advanced equipment and technology in construction work enables us to have a significant reduction in labor costs and to achieve an annual savings of hundreds of tons of metal, cement, lumber and fuel.

"It is gratifying that the construction workers also do not stay at a distance from the Ignalinskiy Rayon's social and economic problems and help in the development of the rayon's industry, transportation and agriculture.

"A great deal has been done by you, comrades, in the past several years. But tasks of no less size and complexity await you in the future. Construction is going on for the second power-generating unit, whose delivery has been provided for in the coming year. Construction of the third power-generating unit is being implemented. It is necessary to carry out their construction at an even faster pace, taking into account the accumulated experience and not permitting any delays in even a single sector. And we have the reserves for this--first and foremost, the subsequent increase in labor productivity due to the expanded use of industrial methods in carrying out construction work, the strengthening of the economic contract and the reinforcement of order and discipline in all subunits.

"The AES's labor collective is faced with the task of further increasing the operating power-generating unit's stability and operational reliability, ensuring its continual operation, especially in the fall and winter period, taking all the necessary measures for the timely assembly of the second power-generating unit's equipment and bringing about its qualitative completion by the labor forces.

"And, of course, always at the center of the administration and party organizations' attention should be the problems of speeding up the construction of housing and projects intended for the improvement of living conditions.

"Permit me to express the hope," said Comrade P. Grishkyavichus, "that the labor collectives of the construction workers and the AES operators will fulfill the tasks of the 11th 5-year plan with honor and will appropriately greet the 27th Congress of our Communist Party.

"Comrades, I wish all of you successes in labor, sound health and personal happiness."

The representative of the industrial ministry also gave a speech at the gathering. Speaking on behalf of the award recipients, the representatives of the construction workers and operators cordially thanked the party and the government for the high marks given to their labor and gave assurances that all their knowledge and skill will be devoted to strengthening the economic might of our country and they will greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Lithuanian CP Congress with new successes and good and fast work.

The local amateur collectives gave a big concert for the gathering's participants.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the representative of the industrial ministry and A. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, visited the AES, toured the city of Snechkus and acquainted themselves with the working, living and cultural conditions of the construction workers and the AES workers.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

INFORMATION REPORT ON 20TH PLENUM OF ESTONIAN CP

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on the 20th Plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 20th Plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Tallinn on 23 August.

The first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; directors of ministries and departments; responsible workers in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus, Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, the Estonian Republic's Trade Union Council and the Estonian Komsomol's Central Committee; and representatives of the press, television and radio participated in its work.

The plenum discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in further strengthening ties with the masses in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Participation of Leading Cadre in the Estonian SSR in Political and Indoctrinational Work Among the Workers."

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, presented the report.

V. Chetvergov, first secretary of the Narvskiy Party Gorkom; A. Luukas, first secretary of the Raplaskiy Party Raykom; N. Yuganson, member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro and chairman of the Estonian Republic's trade union council; V. Chernyshev, Estonian SSR minister of the timber and wood processing industry; A. Vellamaa, secretary of the Tallinn Party Gorkom; Kh. Baumverk, brigade leader on the Model-Experimental Vegetable Growing Sovkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin in Kharyuskiy Rayon; R. Virkus, rector of the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute imeni E. Vilde; A. Ingerman, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Party Raykom in the city of Tallinn; Yu. Tambet, general director of the Estonslanets Production Association; and Kh. Toming, editor of the RAKHVA KHYAEL newspaper, spoke during the debates.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum adopted a detailed decree on the question that was discussed.

A. Grishkevich, a responsible worker from the CPSU Central Committee propaganda department, participated in the plenum's work.

8802

CSO: 1800/473

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINIAN SUPSOV PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD271919 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukraine 0230 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] A routine session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium was held yesterday. A report on the fulfillment of the proposals and observations contained in the conclusions of standing commissions and submitted by deputies at the 10th session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation by way of a contribution to the discussion around the republic's social-economic development, plan, and budget for 1985, was delivered by Lyashko, member of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

It was noted at the session that government and economic organs are implementing measures in order to fulfill proposals and observations submitted by standing commissions and deputies. The republic's council of ministers, ministries, state committees, departments, and the executive committees of local soviets, taking the cue from the party's directives, the decisions of the 26th party congress and the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the theses and conclusions contained in the speeches of comrade Gorbachev, are carrying out purposeful work on accelerating the social-economic development of the republic. The fulfillment of the plans for the current year and 5-year plan period, where the main indices are concerned, is being achieved. The republic's government has been instructed to raise its demands to state administration organs in order to improve the indices showing the quality of work and increase state, planning, and labor discipline, organization and order, strengthen the regime of thriftiness and raise the level of organizational and educational work in labor collectives that is directed at reducing as much as possible the lagging that has been allowed in certain branches in the fulfillment of national plans.

The session paid attention to the need to strengthen still further the work concerning the realization of proposals and observations submitted by standing commissions and deputies of the Ukraine SSR Supreme Soviet and provide an appropriate control over their fulfillment.

The Ukraine SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the report by Shapoval, chairman of the Cherkassy Oblispolkom, on the organizational work of the oblast's local soviets regarding the provisions for fulfilling state plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and for the 11th 5-year plan period as a whole, and for meeting the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Ukraine Communist Party in a worthy manner. The oblispolkom and the executive committees of local soviets have been recommended to remove the existing shortcomings and fulfill in a more persistent manner the question of a complex, economic and social development on the territories they administer, paying special attention to an all-round intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress, progressive technology, and secured fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges taken by labor collectives in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Under discussion were also the fulfillment of the decrees of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium on awards to the mothers of many children, on granting citizenship of the Ukrainian SSR, and some other questions. Appropriate decrees and decisions were passed.

The session was addressed by Shevchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Ukraine SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Solohub, member of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Ukraine Trade Union Council, and others.

CSO: 1811/2

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARSSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTES AGROINDUSTRIAL SHORTCOMINGS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 1 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "In the Commission on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text--Armenpress. After discussing improvements in the recultivation of land in the republic, the Commission on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex, Presidium of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers noted that notwithstanding measures that have been taken, the situation remains unsatisfactory. The ArSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Ministry of Agriculture are reclaiming land at a slow rate. What is more, on 1 July the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Armtsvetmet [Main Administration of Armenian Nonferrous Metallurgy] and Glavarmvodstroy [Main Administration for the Construction of Armenian Water Management Facilities] had not implemented plans indicated for 1985. Various organizations completed these works by only 62 percent in 4 years of the five-year plan.

Some ministries and departments, after obtaining the necessary areas for mining construction materials, for construction and other purposes, do not devote proper attention to the restoration of the land and to returning it to agricultural circulation and the rayon Soviets of People's Deputies to not exercise strict oversight.

In its decree, the commission articulated the task of the corresponding ministries and departments: to take immediate steps to complete the recultivation of the land in 1985 and the five-year plan as a whole. The Ministry of Agriculture is ordered to accelerate the inventory of damaged land and on this basis to compile a plan for the recultivation of land under the 12th Five-Year Plan. ArSSR Gosplan, together with interested organizations, is directed to discuss questions pertaining to the utilization of soil strata and inert materials of sand quarries in the Ararat Valley and to determine the volume of work in the future five-year plan by customer.

The commission also discussed the work of the Martuninskiy RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] to improve the economy of sovkhoses operating at a loss or at a low profitability level.

The RAPO Council and the enterprises and organizations comprising it performed a certain amount of work after the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the June Plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee to strengthen the economy of sovkhoses operating at a loss or at a low profitability level. Thus, between 1982 and 1984 the yield of individual farm crops rose, milk production increased, quality was improved on some sovkhoses and the volume of agricultural output supplied to the state expanded by 20 percent. Work has been performed to develop the fixed capital of sovkhoses, to build production, cultural and service facilities. The number of sovkhoses operating at a loss has declined and their total income has risen.

The commission noted at the same time that there are still serious shortcomings and omissions in the effort of the Council of the Martuninskiy RAPO to improve the economy of sovkhoses operating at a loss or at a low profitability level. Specific measures are not being taken to improve the quality of output of crop production and animal husbandry, to fulfill plans for securing the average yield of farm crops and to realize planned profits. Thus, for example, rayon sovkhoses in 1982 harvested 15 centners instead of 17.8 centners per hectare according to plan; in 1984--15.4 centners instead of 20. The yield of annual grasses was 20.8 centners instead of 31; perennial grasses--15.2 instead of 29. Even though the rayon as a whole fulfilled the quota for milk yield per cow, this figure was 416 kilograms lower than the republic average; the number of calves per 100 cows was 76 instead of 80.

As a result of the unsatisfactory production activity of sovkhoses, the plan for gross agricultural output in 1984 was fulfilled by 95 percent; the shortfall in output was by 809,000 rubles.

The level of management on sovkhoses is low; labor, material and financial resources are not effectively utilized; materials and money are squandered; there are overruns and unproductive expenditures. Not a single sovkhos in the rayon has instituted progressive labor organization and wages nor is any sovkhos applying internal cost accounting.

The commission instructed the Martuninskiy RAPO Council to develop and implement practical economic and organizational measures, to strengthen the economy of sovkhoses operating at a loss and at a low profitability level, to eliminate the indicated shortcomings and to increase the effectiveness of production.

Appropriate recommendations were made to the republic Ministry of Agriculture and the ispolkom [executive committee] of the Martuninskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies. In particular, measures are taken to eliminate shortcomings in the activity of the Martuninskiy RAPO, to increase its effectiveness, to improve the work of sovkhoses operating at a loss or at a low profitability level, to strengthen their economy, and to fulfill plans for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. It is also recommended that each sovkhos carry out specific measures to build production, cultural and service facilities specified in the 11th Five-Year Plan; that the number of animal husbandry installations on sovkhoses be expanded and that the productive fixed capital of sovkhoses be increased thereby creating favorable conditions for the development of production.

Ispolkoms of the Aniyskiy Rayon, village and settlement Soviets of Peoples Deputies, the RAPO Council, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have recently carried out a certain amount of work to improve the activity of personal household plots of kolkhoz workers, sovkhos blue- and white-collar workers, and other citizens. In 1984, the number of personal household plots increased by 177 compared with the first year of the five-year plan; personal plots were expanded. Cattle on personal household plots increased by 27 percent, including a 15 percent increase in cows.

However, discussion of the question revealed that the ispolkom of the Aniyskiy Rayon Soviet of Peoples Deputies and the RAPO are still not satisfactorily dealing with the development of the personal household plots of kolkhoz workers, blue-collar workers, white-collar workers, and other citizens; with improving the farming of these plots; and with increasing agricultural production.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of certain types of privately owned livestock, there are still numerous kolkhoz workers, blue-collar and white-collar workers who do not keep livestock. The potential of personal household plots is not being fully utilized. Rayon kolkhozes and sovkhoses are not raising young livestock and poultry in sufficient number to permit their sale to kolkhoz workers, blue-collar and white-collar workers.

The commission ordered the ArSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Aniyskiy Rayon Soviet of Peoples Deputies and the RAPO Soviet to eliminate shortcomings in the development of the personal household plots of kolkhoz workers, sovkhos blue- and white-collar workers, and other citizens. It also ordered that all-round measures be taken to increase the production of agricultural products, especially livestock products, on these plots and their sale to the state.

The sitting also discussed other questions on which the corresponding decisions and recommendations were made.

5013

CSO: 1830/816

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LATVIAN CP CC BURO REVIEWS SIX MONTH PLAN FIGURES

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Aug 85 p 1

[LatINFORM report: "In the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular session the Latvian CP CC Buro discussed the question of the pace of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for January-July 1985. It was noted that, in anticipation of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 24th Latvian CP Congress, the republic's labor collectives have increased their contribution to accelerating the development of all branches of the national economy.

In the period January through July, the basic plan indicators were successfully fulfilled as a whole for industry. Labor productivity is showing outstripping growth. Consumer goods output has increased by 3.6 per cent, which includes a 4 per cent increase in food products. Fulfillment of tasks for reducing production costs and expenditures for materials has improved somewhat. In agriculture, production of meat and milk has increased in comparison with the same period last year.

At the same time not all has yet been done to carry out the party's requirements for radically increasing production efficiency and for putting things into proper order. The number of lagging enterprises is significant. Enterprises especially in arrears to the consumers are found in the systems of Minstroyaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry], Mindrevprom [Ministry of the Wood Processing Industry], Minleskhozprom [Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry], and Minstroy [Ministry of Construction]; by cities--in Ventspils, Liyapaya and in the Yekabpilsskiy Rayon; in Riga, Minstroyaterialov, the Latvbytkhim [probably Latvian household chemical products] Association, and the hydrometeorological instrument and electric lamp plants are in arrears. And the Valmiera fire-extinguishing equipment plant did not fulfill the seven months plan for consumer goods production.

In agriculture, a number of rayons have not fulfilled the grain procurement plans. The plan for cattle and poultry sales in the Aluksnenskiy and Madonskiy Rayons and the plan for milk sales in the Ventspilskiy, Talsinskiy and Tukumskiy Rayons, was reduced, as compared to the same period in 1981.

The construction workers did not completely utilize the capital investment ceiling established for the seven months. Plans for retail goods turnover were not fulfilled for Latpotrebsoyuz [Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, LaSSR] and Mintorg [Ministry of Trade, LaSSR]. Officials in the public catering system have been slow in bringing about changes to seek out all their reserves to compensate for the declining sales volume for alcoholic beverages.

The decree adopted by the Latvian CP CC Buro obligates party gorkoms and raykoms; ministries and departments; administrators of enterprises, organizations and farms; party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, to increase the level of organizational and political-educational work in the labor collectives--consolidating their gains, to focus their principal attention on gingering up the straggling production sectors in order to fulfill the plans and social obligations for 1985 and the 11th Five Year Plan.

It was proposed that careful study of draft plans for 1986 and the 12th Five Year Plan be organized in the labor collectives, ensuring that every consideration be given to production reserves on the basis of scientific-technical progress, following the example of the republic's progressive enterprises, and supporting the initiative of the AvtoVAZ [Volga Motor Vehicle Works] Association.

Also discussed at the session was the question of organizational work at the Limbzhskiy Regional Agro-Industrial Association [RAPO] for supporting the gathering of the harvest and sale of grain to the state. It was noted that the regional agroindustrial association, the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the RAPO enterprises and organizations have accomplished a certain amount of work on organizing the harvest of grain crops and sale of grain to the state. By 20 August, 31 per cent of the grain was gathered from the planned areas, and the plan for sale of grain to the state was fulfilled by 30.4 per cent.

At the same time the regional agroindustrial association was not able to reorganize completely the work or the farm administrators in accordance with the requirements of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Planum as well as the conditions of the present year. The RAPO and rayselkhoztekhnika [Regional Association for Sale of Agricultural Equipment, Spare Parts, Mineral Fertilizer and other Material-Technical Means; and for Organization of Repair and Operation of Machinery at Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes] prolonged the period for repairing the harvest equipment and making it completely ready for operation. Delivery of materials for hermetically sealing the combines was late. The regional engineering service did not ensure a high degree of technical readiness of the motor pool on time. The RAPO and the farm administrators are not making sufficient use of their existing capabilities to increase the pace of gathering in the grain crops, to carry out the entire complex of harvest operations, to increase their quality, and to not permit losses in the crops which have been raised. On certain farms there are shortcomings in the organization of the work of mechanization specialists, and in the use of grain harvest combines, motor transport, and drying facilities. A lengthy delay was permitted between the mowing and the gathering of the straw.

The ministries and departments of the republic agroindustrial complex are not rendering sufficient practical assistance to the enterprises in the departmental subelements in organizing coordinated operations.

The decree adopted by the Latvian CP CC Buro requires that the Limbazhi RAPO, farm administrators and specialists, and the appropriate ministries and departments take exhaustive measures to eliminate the shortcomings which have been brought to light, ensuring that each kolkhoz and goskhoz fulfills the plans for bringing in the crop and selling the grain to the state, within the established time period.

The Latvian CP CC Buro examined the question of the work of the Ventspils party gorkom on fulfilling the decree of the CPSU CC, "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism," and on increasing the role of the labor collectives in this.

It was noted that the city party committee has implemented a number of measures directed toward increasing the state of organization and order, and developing the political and labor activeness of the workers for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. At the same time the work carried on in the city for strengthening socialist labor discipline and the struggle with drunkenness has not taken on a vigorous, mass character.

The party gorkom and its buro have not succeeded in creating an atmosphere of intolerance to drunkenness, ensuring that the provisions of the Law on Labor Collectives are at the center of attention of all party, trade union, Komsomol organizations, and economic administrators. At the ventilator plant, at the fish canning combine and the Ventspils Koks woodworking combine, at the Soyuzvneshttrans [possibly All Union State Trust for Foreign Transport] base, and at other enterprises, their work is not focused on invigorating the activities of the collectives and social organizations for eliminating the causes and conditions which give birth to drunkenness.

In many collectives they have not renounced their feelings of complacency and liberalism in evaluating the instances of drunkenness, which are still widespread. Among these are the Sarkana Baka fishery, where in the present year alone 60 people, including 6 communists, have been sent to the alcoholic ward to sober up. Only half the violators have been discussed at workers' assemblies, and only one was brought before the comrades' court.

There is not enough stability and consistency in this work. One does not see a high degree of exactingness toward the supervisors for violating party and state discipline. To the present time, not a single foreman or shop supervisor, where instances of drinking liquor at working positions was permitted, has been brought to justice. The party gorkom and half the primary party organizations are not paying attention to reports from their supervisors on personal participation in the struggle with drunkenness. Certain supervisory officials, including party members, are not firmly rejecting the unsound views, that drunkenness is an inevitable evil. There have been instances when Yu.L. Paderov, chief of the maritime trade port, consumed alcoholic beverages together with the workers upon completion of various activities.

Primary party and trade union organizations have been lax in imbuing in the workers a sense of responsibility for observing discipline and legal order. Measures envisaged by the Law on Labor Collectives for the struggle with absenteeism and other violations are still rarely taken. The power of public opinion is not employed sufficiently for strengthening order and a state of organization in production, and the role of workers' assemblies and comrades' courts has been diminished.

In a number of working collectives anti-alcohol propaganda is carried on at a low level. The contents of the decisions adopted by the party and the government have not been brought to the attention of a certain part of the populace. Practically nothing has been done to wage a serious struggle with speculation in wine and liquor, to put a stop to turning the young people into drunkards.

Work on ideological-political and moral education of the young people requires fundamental reorganization. In their work, many party organizations do not wholly consider the phenomena and processes taking place within the young people's milieu. The party gorkom is not being sufficiently demanding toward the organs of culture, of popular education, and the mass information media for educating the young people. Little attention is devoted to improving the organization of the workers' leisure time.

The city ispolkom of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies is not doing a good job in expanding the advance-guard role of the deputies in production, and in the struggle with violations. The city's law enforcement organs have not yet taken sufficient part in the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism.

In the decree adopted by the Latvian CP CC Buro, the work of the buro of the Ventspils party gorkom and the executive committee of the city Soviet of Workers' Deputies has been judged as remiss in ensuring fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU CC decree, "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism," and in increasing the role of the labor collectives in this. The Latvian CP CC Buro has obligated the Ventspils party gorkom, the gorispolkom, the primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and the economic administrators, to take additional measures to increase the effectiveness of the anti-alcohol struggle.

The Latvian CP CC Buro has delivered a severe party reprimand to the chief of the Ventspils maritime trade port, Yu.L. Paderov. Also made answerable to the party was M.N. Berdnik, first secretary of the Ventspils party gorkom.

The Latvian CP CC Buro examined other questions as well.

9006

CSO: 1800/459

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK SEMINAR ON IMPROVING SERVICES FOR INDUSTRY WORKERS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed UzTAG (Uzbek Telegraph Agency) article: "At the Center of Attention--Concern for Working People"]

[Text] On 15 August, in Tashkent, there was convened a republic seminar and conference, in which are being discussed questions of further improving the system of public food service and personal services for workers at industrial enterprises and in construction organizations of the republic in the light of requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. Senior officials of the Uzbek Communist Party's Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, secretaries of party obkoms [oblast committees], gorkoms [city committees] and raykoms [rayon committees], deputy chairmen of oblispolkoms [oblast executive committees], executives of ministries, departments and industrial associations, and sales business, public food service and personal service officials are taking part in the conference.

T. N. Osetrov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party's Central Committee convened the seminar and conference.

V. K. Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, made a speech.

It was said at the seminar and conference that public food service and personal services have an important place in the party's and Soviet Government's system of economic and social measures aimed at improving people's material well-being. It is well known: People's frame of mind and working ability, reduction of losses in unproductive time and personnel procurement depend to a large extent upon how well the services area is functioning at enterprises and on construction sites. This area, in the final analysis, helps stimulate the human factor, the significance of which was stated at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

It was noted that definite work is being done in Uzbekistan to expand and strengthen the material and technical base of the services system and improve the operation of the sales business and public food service enterprises. Recently, the network of factory and plant dining rooms, consumer-goods stores and multiple visitor reception points at enterprises has been expanded. However, there still are quite a few deficiencies in this regard.

Certain party, soviet and management organizations, it was pointed out at the seminar and conference, are not devoting due attention to developing the services area. Over half the enterprises in the republic have not incorporated personal services, and only one-third have permanent facilities for personal services. Certain plants, factories and organizations are not fulfilling the task of building them, and are not allocating space for such purposes, and a shortage of seating places in dining rooms is being felt.

It was stressed at the seminar and conference that unremitting attention to social matters, whatever aspects they may concern, must be the rule for all State, management and public organizations and central and local agencies.

Participants in the republic seminar and conference, which will last two days, will familiarize themselves with the work experience on improving working conditions and daily life at the industrial enterprises and in the construction organizations of Tashkent.

12319

CSO: 1830/817

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON COTTON, REPUBLIC ATHLETES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] A question about the work of the party's Khorezm Obkom [Oblast Committee] on improving the functioning of the oblast's agro-industrial association and enlarging its role in introducing progressive technologies into farming and animal husbandry was discussed at the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro's regular session. In an adopted resolution, it is noted that the party's obkom is not taking full advantage of arising conditions for enlarging the role of the APO [agro-industrial association] in managing the farming and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and shifting production onto the intensive development path.

It is recommended that the party's Khorezm Obkom focus attention of the association and organizations and enterprises entering into its composition upon accomplishing the basic task--increasing the production and purchase of farm and animal-husbandry products with the least possible expenditures of labor and funds on the basis of improving efficiency in the use of material and technical, land, water and labor resources. The APO's autonomy should be increased to rid its operation of excessive paper work and fruitless meetings.

Guided by decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and precepts of the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, it is necessary to expand greatly the work on introducing into production the achievements of science, advanced experience and progressive technologies for cultivating and harvesting crops, and to improve planning and management of the technical process. Special attention is directed to the need for absolute eradication of conservatism in the use of cotton-picking machines and for substantial increase in the level of mechanization in the picking work.

Party obkoms and oblast executive committees, the Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Industry and Land Reclamation and Water Resources Ministries, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and other ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, are charged with increasing assistance to APO's in solving the problems of planning for funds, reallocating a part of resources and capital investments, as well as in exercising the other rights accorded to the associations.

The results of processing the 1984 raw-cotton harvest were examined. The switch to accepting raw cotton and paying farms for it on the basis of fiber content and quality, and other measures for increasing production, reducing losses and improving cotton quality, adopted pursuant to a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, permitted increasing the joint accountability of cotton-raising farms and enterprises of the cotton-ginning industry. A procedure for the purchase of valuable raw cotton was substantially established, and the serious defects and negative developments that previously occurred in appraising the quantity and quality of proffered cotton are being eliminated.

In 1984, 89 percent of the raw cotton accepted was of the first grades, and 2.4 times less fourth quality was purchased than in 1983. Waste fibers in the drying and ginning shops amounted to four times less than in the preceding season. After completing the processing, it is ultimately expected to obtain almost 100,000 tons more fiber than from the 1983 crop. As a whole, the industry has received 100 million rubles in profit for the season.

At the same time, the new system of accepting and paying for raw cotton revealed a number of significant defects existing in relations between the farms and cotton mills in organizing the storage and processing of raw cotton. In this connection, the central committee buro has recommended that the Gosplan [State Planning Committee], the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the Uzbekkhlopkomash [Uzbek Cotton Machinery] Association, the Central Scientific Research Institute for the Cotton-Ginning Industry and party obkoms examine the pressing problems of further improving the organization of purchasing, storing and processing cotton, and take the actions necessary to eliminate the defects and make timely preparations for accepting the new crop.

The central committee buro heard a report of the results of Uzbek athletes' performance in the First All-Union Youth Games, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet People's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The performance of the republic's national teams in the games is considered unsatisfactory. Serious deficiencies and oversights in the work to develop mass physical culture and improve the proficiency of athletes have been pointed out to the Sportkomitet [Committee for Physical Culture and Sports], Uzsovrprof [Uzbek Trade Unions Council], the Uzbek LKSM [Leninist Communist Youth League] Central Committee and a number of ministries and departments. Party committees and the executive committees of local soviets have been charged with tightening control over the activity of physical culture organizations, DSO [Voluntary Sports Society] soviets, children's and youths' sports schools, boarding schools of the sports type, schools for higher athletic proficiency and olympic centers, and increasing the accountability of their staffs for the matters with which entrusted.

The results of socialist competition during the second quarter of the current year for increasing production, broadening the variety and improving the quality of consumer goods, and also on constructing the Tashkent Motor Plant, were

summed up. The decisions of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Trade Unions Council and the Uzbek Leninist Communist Youth League Central Committee will be published.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro also examined certain other problems in the republic's life, on which it adopted resolutions.

12319

CSO: 1830/817

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

M.S. SOLOMENTSEV BOOK REVIEWED

Moscow PARTINIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 14, Jul 85 (signed to press 9 Jul 85)
pp 17-21

[Review of book "Vremya resheniy i deystviy" [A Time for Decisions and Action]
by M.S. Solomentsev, Izdatelstvo politicheskoy literatury]

[Text] The Country of the Soviets is going through a crucial period. A momentous landmark in our movement toward communism will be the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress, the decision for the convocation of which was made by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The preparation for the congress is a time of intensive many-sided work of a political, economic, organizational, and ideological-theoretical nature. It is a time of profound comprehension of accumulated experience, realistic evaluation of what has been achieved, and ascertainment of the problems and obstacles hindering our movement forward. It is a time of bold decisions and energetic actions. That is how the party puts the question in this extremely important segment of history. And following Leninist tradition, communists and Soviet people are full of resolve to do all that they can to be up to the tasks dictated by this time.

The collection of selected speeches and articles of M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, released by the Publishing House for Political Literature is entitled: "A Time for Decisions and Action." It profoundly and comprehensively sets forth the questions of the improvement of developed socialism and the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Primary attention is paid to the strengthening of party, state, production and labor discipline, to the struggle for the purity and self-control of party ranks, and to the organization of party control and verification of performance.

A general trend runs through all of the works included in the collection. That is the party's mobilization of the creative forces of the people to put into practice its own political course and economic and social strategy and to increase the leading role of the CPSU in all phases of the establishment and improvement of the new society.

The book analyzes the situation in the economy, a decisive area of public life. In the final analysis, precisely here is the key to the resolution of

the fundamental problems in the acceleration of our development. The economic system of the USSR relies on mighty productive forces, socialist ownership of the means of production, and the unexploited labor of workers, peasants and intelligentsia. It is characterized by steady rates of growth of the national economy.

Life, however, dictates the necessity of further qualitative shifts in the economy. This primarily means shifting it to the track of intensive growth, the all-out increase in the efficiency of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress and the achievement of the highest world standard of labor productivity, the improvement of the entire system of economic relations, and the general strengthening of organization, discipline and order. The author puts special emphasis on these key problems, paying primary attention to strengthening party management of economic development and to raising the leading role of communists.

As everyone knows, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is a very important reserve for the development of the economy and higher labor productivity. In the new Five-Year Plan, it will be necessary to renew the technical base of industry on a broad scale, assimilate the most advanced technologies and perfect and generally incorporate a new and efficient economic mechanism. All of this must produce a jump in labor productivity and speed up the social and economic development of our country.

These complex and large-scale tasks can be accomplished only by relying on the active creativity of the people and on their wisdom, talent and labor. The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum points out to party, state and public organizations and all key personnel the necessity of continually developing the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of putting into action those inexhaustible possibilities at the disposal of socialist society, and of more actively supporting all useful initiatives.

The intensification of the economy is inseparable from the further strengthening of discipline and organization in all links and at all levels. It is very important to maintain the established pace and the general positive attitude toward work, to give even more impetus to the work of establishing exemplary order and a state of organization in all sectors of economic and cultural development, and to ensure that everyone does his own work and conscientiously fulfills his own direct responsibilities.

We will have to utilize more fully such an important reserve for economic growth as the strictest observance of a policy of thrift. "And here it is not words but deeds that are important," notes the book. "Take construction. A negligent manager complains about the shortage of materials and monetary assets. But if you look a little closer, literally chaos prevails at construction sites: cement, bricks, timber, glass and pipes are scattered about and subjected to deterioration and pilferage. One asks what must be done to establish the proper order. Not much. Needed are true discipline and more responsibility" (p 462).

The party views the general intensification of the national economy as a means for the further increase in the well-being and material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people. This is a complex task. It includes the implementation of the Food Program, the rapid improvement of group "B" sectors, the achievement of serious progress in the production of consumer goods, the expansion of their assortment and the improvement of quality. The entire work of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is imbued with concern about the individual. Our country has great material and spiritual resources for the formation of the thoroughly and harmonically developed personality. The author notes that these resources will increase as our society develops, and it is very important to use them wisely.

In the most direct way, the party links the achievement of new horizons in the social and economic development of our society with the further improvement of the style and methods of management, the improvement of the selection, distribution and training of personnel, and the strengthening of the control and verification of performance. V.I. Lenin considered the proper organization of control to be one of the indispensable conditions for socialist reforms. He gave particular significance to the real verification of the implementation of decisions. As Vladimir Il'ich pointed out, "checking up on people and verifying the actual accomplishment of the work--in this, again in this and only in this is the core of the entire work and the entire policy."

In affirming the Leninist style in the work, the party regards control and the verification of performance as a tested means of improving the work of party, soviet and operational organizations, of improving organization and discipline in all parts of the system, and of raising the responsibility of personnel for the assigned task. In the organization of control and verification of performance, the party is invariably guided by such extremely important principles as popularity, efficiency and publicity. Leninist ideas and precepts on the organization of control were creatively developed in the documents of the congresses of the party and CPSU Central Committee plenums. The Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of the Control and Verification of Performance in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" has exercised and continues to exercise an extremely favorable influence on the improvement of the work of control authorities.

The party demands that not a single party organization and not a single worker remain uncontrolled. During the past 2 years, as was noted at the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum, the first secretaries of the central committees of many union republics and party kraykoms and obkoms reported on some particular questions. Such work, of course, must continue and be carried out actively in the republics, krays and oblasts. This corresponds to the standards of our inner party life.

In the practice of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee and the party commissions attached to the party committees, more and more importance is attached to the questions of the exercise of the strict observance of the demands of the CPSU Program and Rules and party and state discipline and of the unconditional fulfillment of the directives of the party and government. "As everyone knows," stresses the author, "party control has

an obligation to put into effect a unified party policy. It appears as a most important factor in intraparty democracy and the affirmation of the principle of democratic centralism in the organization of the internal life of the party" (p 482). The strength of party control is mainly in the fact that it is political in nature and invariably is carried out from the positions of general party and state interests. And this means that no departmental obstacles or local or personal interests should hinder the determination of the true situation and the clarification of the factors negatively affecting any area of public and economic life.

The party ascribes special significance to raising the level of control and verification of performance in primary party organizations, which have a major role in resolving the tasks of communist development. Here the party policies are personified in real work, and we vividly see our successes and shortcomings, possibilities and reserves. In the collection, it is stressed that it is important precisely in the primary organizations to create an atmosphere of high demands and efficiency, criticism and self-criticism, and implacability towards shortcomings. At party meetings and sessions of the party committees and party bureaus, one should regularly hear the reports and notices of communists on the work that they are carrying out to implement the decrees in effect, and one should actively support their initiative and creative undertakings.

It still sometimes happens that control over the implementation of the CPSU rules by communists is interpreted in a simplified manner. In some party organizations, it involves merely the fulfillment of missions, the attending of meetings, etc. Meanwhile, the book notes, it is urgently necessary to concentrate our attention on the verification of the fulfillment of those statutory positions that obligate each member of the party to serve as an example of the communist attitude toward labor, to protect and increase public socialist property, to be firm and steadfast in putting into practice party decisions and its line on selecting personnel according to political and work qualities, to be truthful and honest to the party and the people, to be bold in revealing shortcomings and seek their elimination, to fight against ostentation and self-deception, and to observe party and state discipline.

Every primary party organization is obligated to be concerned about the purity and militancy of its own ranks and to educate its members as active self-sacrificing fighters for the cause of the party and the implementation of its ideals. There can be no excessive indulgence toward those who conduct themselves in an unworthy manner and violate the Party Rules and the standards of party morals. The attitude toward people tarnishing the honor and authority of the party must be the most implacable one. The book notes that the examination of questions of the responsibility of communists and above all of leading workers directly in the party raykoms, gorkoms or obkoms, by-passing the primary party organizations, does not contribute to the creation of a very demanding atmosphere. Decisions made behind "closed doors" without adequate publicity fall short of the main goal of education. In addition, they often give rise to inadmissible false rumors about the supposed existence of "two" disciplines in the party: one for the key workers and another for rank and file communists. Such a practice deserves categorical condemnation.

The party is striving to have party control, as a very important element of organizational work, contribute in every way to the increase in the effectiveness of party leadership and to the improvement of the style and methods of the work of party organizations and all leading personnel. One of the main tasks of party control is to put a stop to irresponsibility, mismanagement and waste and to help establish the proper order. It is also necessary to have an effective intervention of party control when, instead of punishment, there is an attempt to transfer a dishonest or incompetent person from one "responsible chair" to another and when one observes nepotism, mutual covering up, and protectionism. We must be harder on those who swindle the state by involving themselves in distortion of data and deceit, undermine the planning bases of the national economy, do great harm to the education of people, or use their official position for the purpose of personal gain.

In the course of the checks carried out recently by the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, several managers who had gone the way of misconduct, deception of the party and state, and violations of party ethics and morals received unavoidable and severe punishment. "Of course," notes the author, "there are only a few such people in the huge army of key personnel brought up by the party who devote all of their efforts and knowledge to their resolution of the very complex tasks in the development of socialism. That is all the more reason why a fundamental evaluation of the slightest deviations from the standards of party life is essential. Our party's moral-policy line is that there can be no compromise with regard to those who hinder our movement forward or to that which is alien to the party and its Rules" ((pp 497-498).

In recent years, the CPSU Central Committee has issued decrees on questions of strengthening party leadership of the national control authorities and improving the verification of performance in a number of ministries, departments, and local and Soviet authorities. In accordance with the new USSR Constitution, important measures are being implemented in the country to improve the work of all control authorities. The passage of the Law on National Control in the USSR was of great significance.

At the present time, more than 10 million people, most of them workers and kolkhoz farmers, are participating in the national control bodies alone. This is a huge public force helping in the defense of our socialist achievements, the preservation and increase of public property, the implementation of the country's economic and social policies, and the improvement of the economic mechanism, style and work methods of the state system.

Practically all of our citizens are endowed with the right of control. In making use of constitutional guarantees and freedom of speech, press and assembly, the Soviet people make suggestions to state authorities and public organizations on improving their work, they criticize shortcomings, and they contest the actions of officials, including through the courts. This is a manifestation of their direct participation in the administration of state affairs and in the establishment of the necessary order in all areas of economic and social life.

In all of their practical work, the party control authorities continually rely on national, departmental, public and other forms of control, and they cooperate closely with them. In view of the multitude of control authorities, the need arises to seek ways to eliminate overlapping, duplication of effort, and unnecessarily frequent checks. Now, as the author said in November of last year at the conference of the chairmen of party commissions attached to the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics and the CPSU kraykoms and obkoms, there arose the increasing tendency to improve the coordination of the work of all elements of socialist control--above all party, national, public and departmental links--and to increase their role in strengthening discipline, legality, and law and order.

The author highlights the emphasis of control authorities on intensifying the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. Drunkenness causes great material and moral losses to our society and harms the health not only of the current but also of future generations. In recent years, unfortunately, this serious social and moral evil has become rather widespread, affecting various strata of society. Connivance and the general forgiveness of persons abusing alcoholic drinks and violating antialcoholic legislation cannot be tolerated. This applies in particular to communists and leading workers. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism" orients the Party Control Committee, the local party committees and their party commissions toward increasing their demands on communists for the strict observance of the planned measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

The joint efforts of party organizations, labor collectives, economic managers, trade unions and the Komsomol are important in eliminating negative occurrences. In short, it is necessary, as they say, to have everyone involved in solving these problems. Only then will drunkenness, hooliganism, pilferage, parasitism and other anti-Soviet manifestations be eliminated from our society.

The book reveals in detail ways to improve the style of the party's control work and to raise its preventive potential. "...To find a guilty chief," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "is only a very small part of the work." The main thing is "to know how to make corrections" and "to make the necessary practical changes in time and apply them in practice." Party control, the author stresses, does not tolerate formalism, superficiality or vanity. Especially necessary here are thoughtfulness, a lack of bias, high-mindedness, and an invariably respectful attitude toward the worth of people. Being called upon to stand guard over the norms of our life, the party control authorities are obligated to provide an example of a creative approach to the work, democratic discussion of the questions that arise, and the making of sound and fair decisions. As was pointed out at the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, each verification must have some practical benefit and serve the interests of the work. But checks are hardly justified for one and the same, often petty, question, and neither are numerous commissions that are organized for merely formal reasons, diverting people from their work and creating an atmosphere of nervousness.

The comprehensive improvement of party control is an important condition for the realization of the leading role of the CPSU and a guarantee of the success of party influence on all areas of our life. The party expects that the upcoming report and election campaign will contribute to the further strengthening of control at all levels and to the development of initiative, criticism and self-criticism. It is very important that the meetings of communists summarize the results of what has been done in a Leninist manner, without false idealization and without empty disputes about words, and that they gather every crumb of positive experience, fearlessly uncover shortcomings and reveal possibilities and specific ways to increase production, raise economic efficiency, and improve the entire organizational and political work with people.

The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that greater demands must be put on the tone, efficiency and strictness of the upcoming rayon, city, oblast, and kray party conferences and congresses of the union communist parties. There must be no room there--as sometimes happens--for praise and compliments and attempts to hide the reality behind generalities or to put the blame for shortcomings on objective circumstances or a lack of coordination by departments.

The theme of the entire preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress is creative labor, unity of words and actions, initiative and responsibility, and high demands on oneself and on one's comrades. It is up to communists to serve as an example. It is essential to put greater demands on each party member in regard to his attitude toward his public duty, the implementation of party decisions, and the honest and pure image of the party member. A communist is evaluated according to his conduct and actions. There can be no other criteria.

The book provided an interpretation of questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and the implementation of the peace-loving Leninist course in the international arena. The author notes that the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are working consistently and purposefully on the further strengthening of the international positions of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and on the organization of a suitable response to the designs of any aggressors. Despite the complexity of the situation on the planet, we look to the future with optimism. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are waging an active campaign for peace and the security of nations and to ward off the nuclear threat.

M.S. Solomentsev's collection, "A Time for Decisions and Action," is making it possible for party workers, communists and a broad group of readers to understand in greater depth the meaning of the social and economic strategy and the international policies of the party in the current period and to have a clearer concept of the ways to achieve the goals set by the party.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AZSSR: PROPAGANDA TO BE STRENGTHENED IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 May 1985 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word AzeriNFORM report on the republic seminar held in Mingchevir devoted to perfecting mass political work in residential areas. It was pointed out that "it is possible to achieve major results in the people's education only when it encompasses all sectors of the people's life activities at home, at rest and in family relationships. Thus, it is quite necessary to perfect further educational work in residential areas." It is added that "there are still a number of shortcomings in the activity of party and komsomol organs, ideological administrations and their activists, and public organizations. A system of educational work has not been put in place in all residential areas, and sometimes there is a lack of sophistication in this work." It was emphasized that the role of the primary party organizations should be increased and that Komsomol activity be made more stimulating. The results of the seminar were summed up by A.F. Dashdamirov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

AZERBAIJAN CP DEMANDS END TO 'FORMALISM' IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 31 May 1985 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word AzeriNFORM report on a meeting held by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to discuss the duties of ideological administrations. As noted at the meeting, the campaign to purge informational and ideological work from "formalism and tendencies to sloganeering and repetitiveness" must be stepped up. "Slogans unrelated to the real work of the labor collective, competitions organized without comprehending the changes occurring in the life of the republic, pointless articles, talks and lectures--all these significantly weaken the influence of all party propaganda and the entire political education process."

CSO: 1830/862

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

SOCIALIST ETHICS TO BE STRESSED 27 CPSU CONGRESS

LD240354 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT
23 Sep 85

["Vantage Point" talk by Boris Belitskiy]

[Text] On 25 February next year the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will meet for its 27th Congress. In his "Vantage Point" talk Boris Eltskiy will discuss various aspects of the preparations for this major event, which will undoubtedly be a milestone in the Soviet Union's history. Today he speaks of the emphasis that is being placed on ethics in the course of these preparations.

You'll have probably heard about the drive against alcoholism and heavy drinking that is under way here in the Soviet Union. The Communist Party, the governing party in our country, is really getting to grips with this problem, which, mainly for historical reasons, has always existed in Russia. Today the problem is being fought in a big way and not just by rules and regulations, not just by reducing the hours during which alcoholic beverages may be sold and switching many wine shops to selling fruit juices. No, far more important to my mind is the climate of public opinion, intolerant of heavy drinking, that is steadily being built up throughout the country by the mass media, by the medical profession and by the Communist Party's organizations and spokesmen at all levels.

And yet this drive against heavy drinking is only part of a much broader effort to instill in people's minds a new code of ethics, socialist ethics. For example, there is a very strong feeling throughout the country against social injustice in any form. People are writing to the newspapers and magazines voicing their anger about any instances of social injustice that they happen to have come up against or simply observed, be they cases of bribery and corruption, unfair distribution of new homes, the pulling of strings for other purposes, or some kind of wheeling and dealing. This criticism, often voiced in very strong terms, receives every encouragement from the Communist Party, in fact the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, has himself repeatedly called for it in his speeches and has given it his wholehearted support. He has also spoken on several occasions of the need to promote a new work ethic, one intolerant of any abuse of official powers, devoid of any window dressing, implying disciplined and

conscientious work and encouraging initiative at levels. Just last week he spoke of this again when he toured the Tyumen oil fields in West Siberia.

The Soviet media often tell their readers, viewers, and listeners of the lectures on morals and ethics -- on good and evil -- that so often issue from Washington nowadays, in an evangelical fervor seldom if ever applied to problems closer home. They have reported, too, how these lectures are at times echoed by calls for a return to Victorian values. Invariably these lectures and calls are made to imply that people in the West are somehow richer in spirit than their counterparts in the socialist states. The motive behind this claim is not hard to fathom. To those people in the Western world who are under paid, ill housed, and poorly educated it may indeed be somewhat comforting to be told that this is of little consequence since they are richer in spirit than their opposite numbers in the socialist countries. But what is it that fortifies a person's spirit more: knowing he had a good job and is in no danger of losing it, or knowing that at any moment he's liable to join the millions already out of work in his country?

At this moment an international book fair is taking place here in Moscow, hosted by the country that has the biggest book publishing industry in the world and the facilities for learning to enjoy its products are available in the Soviet Union on the most lavish scale in the world. In short, when it comes to spiritual food, in the noblest sense of the words, I doubt whether any country can match the Soviet Union's production of it and its availability to all. And the great emphasis on eliminating all vestiges of social injustices, on a new work ethic, on stamping out such ugly phenomena as heavy drinking, this emphasis in preparation for the coming Communist Party congress is a sure sign that it will take the nation another big step forward along the road to a truly socialist ethic.

CSO: 1812/5

BRIEFS

BOOK VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL WORK--"An Outline of the History of the CPSU's Ideological Activity, October 1917-1937" [Ocherki Istorii Ideologicheskoy Deyatel'nosti KPSS. Oktyabr 1917-1937], prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, has been published. The book examines the party's ideological activity during the period of the struggle for building socialism. For the first time in Soviet historical literature, the book comprehensively elucidates all aspects of ideological work, that is, the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, the struggle against ideological opponents, party education, political agitation, party leadership of the activity of the state ideological and cultural-educational establishments, and the impact of the party's influence in the sphere of literature and art. The team of authors has paid much attention to the establishment and development of Soviet social sciences and the work of the party's ideological establishments. The book is published by the Political Literature publishing house. [TASS report: "About the Party's Ideological Activity"] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 3]

CSO: 1800/7

SOCIAL ISSUES

ESSAYS ON PAMIR NEGLECT TO MENTION RUSSIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by M. Nazarshoyev, doctor of historical sciences, and O. Bakiyev, candidate of historical sciences, under the rubric "The Bookshelf":
"The Pamir: Pages of History"]

[Text] From time immemorial the Pamir has attracted the attention of the scholarly world. Russian scholars and orientalists laid the foundation of research of this mountainous region in the second half of the 19th century. But more comprehensive and profound research of the Pamir in its historical ethnographic, archaeological, anthropological and linguistic contexts became possible only in the Soviet period. It began with the years-long work of the Tajik-Pamir Expedition. Aside from the fact that a great volume of research of early times was devoted to the Pamir, it is still considered a little-studied region. For example, until now there has not been an answer to the question of why Gorno-Badakhshansk Autonomous Oblast is called the Pamir.

A qualitatively new stage in the research of the Pamir has been reached since the early 1980's. At that time the Pamir Commission for the Coordination of Overall Research of the Gorno-Badakhshansk Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) in various disciplines of the humanities was created in the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences. Then the Commission decided to publish a yearly serial collection, "Pamirovedeniye" [Pamir Studies], dedicated to the history, archaeology, ethnography, linguistics and folklore of the Gorno-Badakhshansk Autonomous Oblast. And here the first issue of "Pamirovedeniye," the first result of the aforementioned commission's activities, is presented for the reader's judgment.

The collection (with Corresponding Member of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences A.M. Mukhtarov as editor-in-chief) opens with an introduction which justly affirms, "The Pamir highlands were not isolated from the outside world, and the history of this mountainous state was tied to the richest areas of the ancient world--Baktria and Sogdianaya, Fergana and Semirech'ye, Eastern Turkestan and India--by thousands of threads, and its peoples made a huge contribution to Central Asian and human culture for thousands of years." The collection consists of three sections (history, archaeology, and ethnography and art history). However, its contents are

far more wide-ranging. It includes 19 articles, each of which embraces a large chronological period--from the Stone and Bronze Ages to the later Middle Ages--but none of them include our own time.

The "History" section opens with an article by A.M. Mukhtarov, "A Collection of Historical Sources on the GBAO Territory." Under the leadership of the author himself, dozens of inscriptions on stone and rock dating from the 18th to the 20th centuries were discovered and collected by specialists. With A.M. Mukhtarov's article the organically related works of N. Kasymov, Sh. Yusupov, R. Odilbekovaya, K. Elchibekov and N. Nazarovaya are also published here. They are about the study of epigraphic monuments of the Pamir, questions regarding the history of the liquidation of the Darvazsk Khante and the inclusion of its territories in the Bukhar emirate, and the status of trade in Western Pamir.

I.V. Pyankov's article "The Askataks: the Scythians and the Western Caspian" also belongs to the historical section of the collection. Based on the works of antique and contemporary researchers, it reaches the conclusion that the people of the Caspian, or Kaspirs, dating from the 6th to 1st centuries B.C., inhabited a very large territory in the center of a vast mountainous state on the juncture of Hindukush, Pamir-Altay, Kara-Korum and the Himalayas. Badakhshan, the Pyandzh-Vakhan Valley, Chitral, Gilgit and Kashmir also entered into it.

This collection speaks to both the specialist and the inquisitive reader. I. Mukhiddinov's research, summarized in the "National Agricultural Calendar," is curious. In olden times this calendar regulated all the cycles of agricultural work in the entire year and was used by the inhabitants of the Pamir right up to collectivization in the GBAO. The topicality and scientific significance of I. Mukhiddinov's article lies in the fact that the "Calendar," which was handed over from generation to generation only orally and in our day is preserved in the memories of only a very few old-timers, has been recovered from the past as a part of the spiritual legacy.

Research in the field of Pamir philology, which defines the basic stages of its development, is summarized in the collection.

And yet, in our view, the collection suffers from substantial shortcomings. Why was a place not found in it for a historical sketch of the scientific expeditions and trips of Russian researchers to Pamir? For the very foundation of the study of Pamir was laid precisely by Russian researchers.

Factual inaccuracies also have been permitted. For example, the introduction reports that in 1972 a scientific expedition to Pamir took place, headed by O.A. Fedchenko (that is, A.P. Fedchenko's wife). It is well-known, however, that there was no such expedition. The scientific expeditions under A.P. Fedchenko's leadership took place in 1870-71, when together with his wife he was the first among Russian researchers to be in Eastern Pamir and study it. N.A. Severtsev traveled around Pamir not only in 1978, but also in 1977. Concerning the 1883 expedition, it was led by Captain

Putyato, and its staff included mountain engineer D.L. Ivanov and the topographer N.A. Benderskiy; there were not two independent expeditions (one headed by Putyato, the other by Ivanov), as is asserted in the introduction to the collection.

Articles by several of the authors are not devoid of a few inaccuracies. Thus, not all of the inscriptions in the articles of N. Kasymov and S. Yusupov are accurately translated into Russian. As another example, N. Nazarova's article is dedicated to the activities of the "Russian Committee for Studying Central and East Asia." However, in it she speaks only about two members of the Committee.

We would have liked to see a series of articles which were truly scientifically based and argued, precisely expressing the point of view of the authors.

In our view, it is expedient to enlist prominent specialists and the Pamir scholars of Moscow, Leningrad and our republic for the publication of future collections of "Pamirovedeniye."

12926

CSO: 1830/800

SOCIAL ISSUES

SOVIET REPUBLICS EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS ENFORCING ALCOHOL BAN

Leningrad: Alcohol Speculation

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by V. Yefimov: "A Bottle Obtained Illegally"]

[Text] A ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on intensifying the struggle against drunkenness has now been in effect for almost 3 months. As a result of the steps taken, the sales of alcoholic beverages have decreased significantly. But are all officials who are called upon to enforce the ukase fulfilling their duties efficiently and conscientiously? Letters from readers and the results of police inspections indicate that unfortunately, there are still many violations occurring. Especially in trade in alcohol. Our correspondent took part in one of the surprise inspections conducted by workers of Nevskiy Rayon's Internal Affairs Administration.

A truck carrying vodka was being unloaded behind Store No 78, 33 Narodnaya Street. The entrance to the wine department was closed, but behind its doors workers were stacking boxes of alcohol. They're getting ready for the day's business, we decided. In the meantime an extremely self-assured young man walked into a shed and returned a minute later with a smile on his face.

"Excuse me," we stopped him, "are you an employee of the store?"

"No, I just sort of walked in."

"And what is that beneath your sweater?"

Under his belt was a bottle of vodka, just acquired in the store. The policeman placed O. M. Rakhimov under arrest and told him to name the worker who sold him the bottle, but Rakhimov categorically refused. Thus a record of evidence had to be drawn up on the director of Store No 78, A. K. Kharasov.

"Well, thanks a lot, you had to bring them here!" the director exclaimed when we entered his office together with the arrested man. As it turned out, Rakhimov and Kharasov were well acquainted with each other.

The director did have something to be distressed about. An administrative commission of the rayon executive committee fined him 50 rubles.

Things were even worse at Store No 1 of the Nevskiy Rayon Food Trade Organization, where alcohol was being sold before two in the afternoon. No matter how workers L. N. Markevich, V. P. Mityakin and V. D. Razumovskiy tried to excuse their actions, the illegal sales of wine and vodka were obvious, and they recurred on different days. There was good reason that the store's assistant director A. I. Tsibizov had to face the administrative commission for these violations.

Illegal trade in wine was also carried on in stores No 11, 43 and 72 of the same rayon trade organization. The desire to illegally make a few rubles or complete the commodity turnover plan by improper means turns out to be so strong that trade employees sometimes ignore the rules set by law.

The surprise inspection showed that professional trade employees are not the only ones engaging in illegal dealings in wine. Not all that rarely, the function of selling alcohol is also appropriated by amateur peddlers. Or to put it more simply, speculators.

At about midnight five persons were taking a stroll in the square opposite the post office motor pool of the Leningrad City Production-Technical Administration (4 Matisov Lane). But their "stroll" was accompanied by some business on the side, and all were caught red-handed. S. N. Aleksandrov, a welding student from a Baltic plant, sold a bottle of vodka worth 5 rubles 30 kopecks for 10 rubles, and another bottle hidden away for another sale was confiscated from his girlfriend I. V. Kapustina. At 40 minutes after midnight Ye. L. Yegorov, an installer from Construction and Installation Administration No 1 of Lentefonstroy Trust, A. V. Plotchenko, a fitter from the Kirovskiy Zavod Association, and V. V. Dem'yanenko, an electrician from the city of Makeyevka, Donetsk Oblast, were doing a brisk business, selling wine worth 3 rubles 10 kopecks for 5 rubles. The results were deplorable for the "entrepreneurs." Kapustina's dealings cost her a fine of 60 rubles, and the others were fined 70 rubles each.

Lively nighttime trade also went on in the right-bank market (16 Dybenko Street). Here the "businessmen" used cars, both private and state vehicles, so that they could disappear more easily in case anything should happen. But they were unable to get away. A. V. Gryzlov, a repairman from Lenremchas, was arrested at 11 at night for selling a bottle of vodka for 11 rubles (he was punished by a fine of 100 rubles). The same penalty was levied upon A. V. Ivanov, a driver from the Rudgeofizika Scientific-Production Association, for selling a bottle for 10 rubles, A. A. Rummyantsev, a fitter from Spetstrans Motor Pool No 2, was caught 50 minutes after midnight selling "Kizlyarskoye" wine worth 4 rubles for 10 rubles at his "trading post" (he was fined 80 rubles), and 10 minutes later V. A. Khvostov, a "wholesaler" from the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machine Building drove up, and was arrested after selling a lot of three bottles for 30 rubles (he was fined 100 rubles).

The surprise inspection was coming to an end. This was one of many that are regularly conducted by the police. As with all previous inspections, it demonstrated that there are still many violations in the alcohol trade, and that not all people yet understand all the responsibility they bear for drunkenness and promoting drunkenness. And the punishments they got were severe. All of the violators named here had to appear before the rayon executive committee's administrative commission, all had to pay their fines, and the actions of all were made public at their places of work. And the labor collectives will assess their actions accordingly. There will be no mercy for drunkards and their accomplices.

Minsk: Sales Regulations Ignored

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by correspondent N. Yermakov: "One Step Is Not Enough"]

[Text] The following personnel took part in the surprise inspection: V. Shutov and V. Moroz'ko, inspectors from the police department of the oblast internal affairs administration; A. Bobrik, senior police inspector of the Gomelskiy Rayon Police Department; N. Chernokal, senior state inspector from the state trade inspection administration of Gomel Oblast; A. Pyrko, an associate of Kalinkovichskiy Rayon's newspaper ZA KAMUNIZM, and others.

The results of the surprise inspection were prepared for publication by SEL'SKAYA GAZETA correspondent N. Yermakov.

That's the Way It's Done Today!

If one were to take a map of Gomel Oblast and mark the route traveled by the inspection team as it verified observance of the rules of wine and vodka trade, it would look like a tight-woven spiderweb. From a rayon center to a town, from a town to a village--such was its path. Workers of the police, trade and public organizations traveled as groups and as individuals. The overall conclusion was this: During the time that has passed since adoption of the CPSU Central Committee's well known decree on fighting drunkenness and alcoholism, significant changes occurred in Gomel Oblast.

The prohibition is being supported by all avenues--medical, educational and administrative. Trade workers are beginning to look at customers in a different way. They are taking more and more pains to fill the stores with goods awaited by the rural customer. Merchants are now displaying juices, bottled water, baked goods and household goods on shelves that were just recently decorated with bottles bearing a variegated range of labels. Only 607 "hot" spots remain of the original 2,422 as a result of two reductions. Many wine and vodka departments have been removed from working neighborhoods and from the vicinities of educational, medical and other institutions.

There are now fewer drunkards on rural streets. Even those who quite recently could not let a single day go by without alcohol have put on the

brakes. A certain mechanic from Loyevskiy Rayon openly admitted:

"They left a shelf of wine and vodka at our store. But I don't go by it anymore. Not because my health does not allow it or because I am some kind of eccentric, but simply because that's the way it's done today!"

The excessively zealous counter clerks have simmered down as well. While in June 181 cases of violations of the rules of trading in wine and vodka were recorded in the oblast, in July only 58 sales clerks deviated from the requirements. A tendency that has evolved over the years--meeting plans by selling alcoholic beverages--faded even more in August. Quite recently inveterate drinkers dared to hit the bottle from morning and substantially fortified themselves during their lunch break. Now even in times when vodka is freely sold, one rarely encounters a tractor mechanic or driver at the counter in work clothes. In the towns and even in the rayon centers, the sales clerks know who does what, and those who like to cure a hangover with a nip are told tersely and clearly: "It is not permitted."

Nonetheless, some store clerks have not buried the old traditions conclusively, and they continue to "oblige" neighbors, friends, and customers who are simply too persistent, including ones who are not yet of age. For these and other reasons profit from sales of wine and vodka represented a sizable proportion of the oblast's total commodity turnover in July.

"Compassionate" Sales Clerks

Usually, consumers of alcoholic beverages acquire wine and vodka in the strictly permitted time period. But there are people who wish to get their hands on a bottle or two sooner. They besiege the counters of rural stores with wild excuses why they could not wait. In such a case the sales clerk should respond with a firm "No!" and escort the impatient customer to the street. But some of them do not have enough persistence and decisiveness.

"I need it for my recipes," pleaded Ivan Kudryavtsev, a cook at the kitchen of Yuzhnyy Sovkhoz, Gomelskiy Rayon, before Irina Savchenko, a store clerk in the village of Tsegelnya. "You know yourself that I don't abuse it."

The store was empty. Nor was there anyone loitering by the window.

"Take it and go," Savchenko said sympathetically and set two bottles of liquor on the table.

Savchenko and Kudryavtsev were caught by the police.

"I will never do it again," the sales clerk promised. "This is the first time I broke the law."

We will not try to guess whether this was the first or the fifth or tenth time. But there are grounds for disbelieving her. Natal'ya Kotikova, a store worker in the village of Dolgolesye, again of Gomelskiy Rayon, also promised representatives of the public that the day she sold a bottle of

wine to a customer before eleven in the morning was the only time she had ever broken the law. Of course, she was unable to avoid punishment: She had to pay a 50 ruble fine. The sales clerk had decided to cover unforeseen expenses in her family budget by surpassing the plan and raising her pay by selling alcohol after hours. She was arrested a second time "at the scene of the crime," and this time criminal proceedings were initiated against her. But Kotikova once again broke the law before her trial even started: She sold alcoholic beverages to a child on the basis of a note from its parents. It became known while this article was being prepared for publication that Kotikova was sentenced to a year of correctional labor, and she was barred from working in trade for 5 years.

Such violations of the rules of trading in alcoholic beverages were also discovered in other rayons of the oblast. And how many abuses are enshrouded in the gloom of the unknown? How can the problem be solved? All with whom I spoke assured me that we must begin with the sales clerks. Their work must be kept under supervision by consumer societies in cooperation with police. But unfortunately the consumer societies like to see the store warehouses filled with vodka and wine, and they are condescending toward violators of the rules of trade.

Cases are often encountered where alcohol is sold to persons under 21. An especially large number of such violations were discovered in Kalinkovichskiy Rayon during the surprise inspection. In particular, Yeva Nikitina, a sales clerk at Store No 23, was surprisingly compliant. Looking over her next customer, she said:

"You, my boy, are too young to drink."

But the boy stubbornly refused to leave the counter, and after a while Nikitina "took pity" on him, and sold him a bottle of wine. The participants of the inspection asked who this first-time drinker was. It turned out to be Anatoliy Zlotnik, a tool maker at the agricultural mechanic's school, who was far below the legal age for buying alcohol. Moreover rather than going to the polyclinic after calling himself in sick, he went straight to the store.

Nor were sales clerks of Store No 83 in Kalinkovichskiy Rayon persistent enough to refuse to sell wine to Aleksandr Galitskiy, who was not yet 21.

"Drive-In" Liquor

Much has been said about the fact that it is impermissible to sell alcoholic beverages near schools and hospitals, and close to large enterprises. But what are the facts?

The demands of the public have not been heeded in a number of places. Stores in the villages of Borovaya Buda and Luzhok, Kormyanskiy Rayon, are located near schools, and they have liquor counters. "Evil spirits" are sold in the village of Uza, Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon, opposite a combined feed plant presently under construction. And in Svetlogorsk, wine and vodka are freely

sold to anyone in a store situated in direct proximity to a children's nursery, a children's hospital and two dispensaries. Relatives from different population centers come here to visit patients. Drunkards fearing that it would be too late to get alcohol in their own villages hurry to Store No 18. Sometimes it happens that they empty their bottles before they even get home, somewhere by a convenient fence.

The sales clerks feel that they are not breaking any laws: They sell their wares during the appropriate hours, and they do not sell vodka to juveniles and patients. But is what they do really so harmless? After all, the crowds of drunkards are constantly in the view of the children, and patients tip visitors a ruble for buying "medicine" for all of their ailments.

The sale of alcoholic beverages to drivers parked by trade enterprises is felt to be even more harmless. Tat'yana Laistenko, director of the store in the village of Grabovka, Gomelskiy Rayon, declared that there was nothing wrong in the fact that Mikhail Tishchenko, a driver from Zarya Sovkhoz, who had to carry grain from the combine, left a concession stand under her supervision with a bottle of wine. "I did not break any laws," she calmly declared. "My job is to sell, to fulfill the plan."

Lax on Laws

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 24 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by special correspondents Yu. Pavlenko and V. Chernyshev, Chaldovar-Frunze-Bystrovka Highway: "Half a Liter at the Roadside"]

[Text] Several days ago the last 19 "hot spots" on the Chaldovar-Bystrovka highway that were still selling alcoholic beverages until recently were closed down as of 10 August of this year.

Last Sunday the newspaper carried out a surprise inspection of trade enterprises located along the highway together with police workers of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs T. Dzhanuzakov, V. Komarov and K. Tokobayev.

A Highway Under "Wine Bottle Fire"

"Do you have any lemonade?"

"No!"

"Well, what about mineral water?"

"No!"

"Then give me four bottles of wine."

Setting his shoulders against the tight ranks of the customers, the young man began "punching" his way through to the exit with his parcel of bottles.

We wanted to talk with him, but he waved us off, slammed the door of his ZIL and raced off.

"They say that no other stores along the highway are selling wine anymore. Ours is perhaps the only one left, and that's why the crowds," sighed R. Yustus, a sales clerk at Store No 7 in the town of Novo-Pavlovki, Sokulukskiy Rayon, next to which we made our first stop after leaving the city.

"One would have to think that's the case," Roza Aleksandrovna continued her story. "I can't recall a single day in our department when we made seven or eight thousand rubles before. We've been running like squirrels on a wheel, there's no time to take a break."

But Roza Aleksandrovna was mistaken in her explanation. We persuaded ourselves of this just a few kilometers later, in the town of Sokuluk. Wine bottles were being dispensed from an embrasure in a wall like gunfire. This "wine bottle fire" was being carried on against the highway by the wine and vodka department of Supermarket No 18, Sokuluk Rural Consumer Society. Z. Dzhabirova, who tended this "embrasure," reported proudly that the plan of the last 2 months had been surpassed by 200 percent, and she showed us her "safeguard"--Decision No 375 of the Sokulukskiy Rayon Executive Committee dated 10 July allowing Supermarket No 18 to sell alcoholic beverages.

But the fiercest fire met us as we entered the city of Kara-Balta. Two sales clerks "waged fire" simultaneously from the counter of Store No 11 of the Novo-Nikolayevskiy Rural Consumer's Society, "firing" 10-15 boxes per hour each.

Using the language of the victory reports, this small collective had already completed its monthly plan by 17 August (its plan is 260,000 rubles), and now it was "firing" on the highway to September's credit.

We could not express any complaints against this "leading" collective. After all, it also possessed permission in the form of Decision No 175 of the Kalininskiy Rayon Executive Committee dated 8 July.

Delicatessen No 1 in the town of Sadovoye, Moskovskiy Rayon Rural Consumer Society, was also ready for business on this day. But absence of outside advertising apparently prevented it from "committing its brandy to combat." Who could possibly think that such "noble" beverages were for sale in this inconspicuous store? And so sales clerk R. Mambetaliyeva sat bored in the stillness of the store, gazing sadly at the flow of traffic hurrying by.

But sales clerks in stores No 19 and No 23, Alamedinskiy Rayon Rural Consumer Society, did not have to go out looking for customers. The wares on their counters and in their showcases could be easily seen even without leaving the vehicle.

"If they order us to do so, we'll close down, but as long as we have permission to sell, we are fulfilling a need," explained V. Suprunova, the director of Store No 19. "We ourselves know, of course, how much woe our goods can

bring, all the more so on such a busy highway. Hundreds of vacationers ride to Issyk-Kul on Saturdays and Sundays. And many believe it their right to take a few bottles along. But the road--well, it prefers sober drivers...."

The Mystery of the Paper Package

Executives of the Chaldovarskiy Rayon Rural Consumer Society took a "creative" approach to the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. After a little thought they removed the wine and vodka department from the sales area of their central delicatessen and redeployed it in the basement of the same store. From all appearances it does not exist, but he who needs it, finds it. And if he cannot find it, others will kindly tell him where it is. In the same way that we were told.

Customers happy with their acquisitions were leaving one behind the other from behind the corner of the store, where a narrow staircase led down to the deep basement. Those who carried one or two bottles of fruit and berry wine were pleased, while those who carried "something" in paper packages looked even happier.

What sort of magical force was hidden in these packages? Of course, we could have simply asked one of the possessors of these paper packages. But who would want to share the "secrets" of his happiness? Therefore we decided to drop down into the basement ourselves, right down to the very source of this flow of wine. And the secret was revealed to us right away. A. Sayidbayev, director of the wine and vodka department, was working hard behind a counter, fulfilling his "difficult" responsibilities. Only the trained eye could catch the master magician in his creative work. With slow movements of his right hand he pulls a bottle of wine out from the box, and he returns change with the same hand. But it is clear to everyone that the attention should be focused at this time completely on the other hand, which is supposedly doing nothing. But in reality it is always doing the most important thing: It is feeling beneath the counter for a bottle of vodka, which is instantaneously slipped into a paper bag and transferred right to the outstretched hands of the customer in a single unseen motion. That was his magic trick.

And when we asked Sayidbayev to tell us about his second specialty as an amateur magician, he smiled with some embarrassment:

"But I only sold one bottle. The rest? Oh, that's the fault of my apprentice," he said, pointing to the girl behind his back. "She's still new in our department. She forgets the rules, and before you know it, she's sold someone a bottle of vodka."

Unfortunately we were unable to reach the director of the Chaldovarskiy delicatessen that Sunday, but I think that Sayidbayev's talents will be assessed for what they are worth in the collective, both as an amateur magician and as a master-teacher. And they will all think together about how to keep vodka farther away from the working counter on Sundays, when the sale of beverages that are over 30 proof is prohibited.

Incidentally, we observed the same pattern in most of the stores named above. In the best case vodka was stored in a neighboring unlocked room, and usually right next to the counter, where it was covered with a piece of tarpaulin for the sake of decency, though in both cases it was readily available for sale.

"One for the Road"--From Beneath the Counter

He was walking along the highway, and multiton KamAZ trucks swerved to the side, with their brakes screeching, and nimble Zhigulis maneuvered around him. It was only noon, but in all probability, deep twilight was in his eyes.

Later on we learned that this was Vladimir Mikhaylovich Vakhrameyev, a bulldozer operator from the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Sokulukskiy Rayon. But at this moment even his nearest relatives would have hardly recognized him. When we asked him where he was going, he replied thickly: "Wherever my eyes take me."

His eyes were generally taking him toward a particular goal--the restaurant Sokuluk. We decided to go there as well.

It was quiet during this time of the day. Only one table was occupied by three people. A waitress sat idly in the corner. The cafeteria attendant also sat idly behind the food counters, beneath a sign reading "Alcoholic beverages are sold from 1400 to 2200 hours." Suddenly the door slammed, and another visitor entered the restaurant, marching decisively toward the food counter.

Then about the same scene which we had observed in the Chaldovarskiy delicatessen repeated itself. Only this time it was a glass of wine that came up from beneath the counter, and the role of magician was played by counter attendant Valentina Ivanovna Shamrayeva.

Polishing off the contents of the glass in a single gulp, the visitor lurched toward the door, and we went up to Valentina Ivanovna, who at first tried to assure us that there was nothing in the glass but ordinary lemonade. Not long after, abandoning her story, she began explaining that the sign above her head was obsolete, because they had permission from the rayon executive committee for selling wine from eleven in the morning. She had not seen the permit herself, but it would have to be in the restaurant director's possession; of course, we were unable to reach him that day.

That is what happened in the restaurant Sokuluk, the windows of which look over the republic's main highway. And who knows how many more travelers were served a glass of wine for the road by Valentina Ivanovna? After all, she did not care who it was that came to her counter, be it a driver with hundreds of kilometers of hard driving ahead, or bulldozer operator Vakhrameyev, who was also to take the controls of moving equipment on the following day.

The food counter of the highway restaurant Volna also opened long before the permitted hour. Its supervisor S. Kabayeva was very surprised on learning that she was breaking the rules of selling alcoholic beverages.

"We have always conducted business from eleven," she testified. "And there have never been any complaints."

A. Ch. Sydykov, chief of the Kantskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs, adheres to another opinion on this account.

"The problem," he explained, "is that the Volna is part of the Alamedinskiy public food services enterprise, but it is located on our territory. Store No 23, which belongs to the Alamedinskiy enterprise, is just across the bridge. Filling up with alcohol, the drunkards cross the bridge and settle down in the Volna's beer hall, which is in our territory. I do not recommend this place to sober persons at the peak of the 'revelry.' You never know what you can see and hear at such a time. And so it turns out that the 'hot spots' are in another jurisdiction, but all of the drunk cases are left to us to pursue."

A. Buranov, a food counter attendant at the Ay-Churek cafeteria in Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon, could not resist the temptation to increase his profits during illegal hours either. He "worked" beneath a huge sign announcing that the sale of alcohol was permitted from eleven in the morning. He did admit right away, however, that the sign was wrong.

Thus it is still early for the drinker to lament. There are still many hospitable corners along the highway, where he may or might not get a glass for the road, as he wished.

Working on the Road

On the day following our Sunday outing I asked to see the operations summaries of the republic's State Motor Vehicle Inspection covering the last few days. Over 40 drivers operating transportation resources while intoxicated were arrested between 10 and 18 August on the Chaldovar-Frunze-Bystrovka highway. Could anyone possibly deny the fact that the 10 trade enterprises that are still poisoning the highway with wine had a bearing on these saddening results?

The results of the surprise inspection also amazed the board of the Kirghiz SSR Consumer Society.

"It was back on the ninth of August that we gave the strictest instructions to all rayon consumer societies possessing stores along the highway about terminating the sale of wine and vodka," declared the Kirghiz SSR Consumer Society's first deputy chairman V. N. Leonov.

The instructions were given, but they forgot to see that they were carried out. It is not difficult to imagine the difficult position the rayon consumer societies found themselves in: On one hand the rayon executive committee's

decision allowing the sale of alcoholic beverages was still in effect and had not been repealed by anyone, while on the other hand the telegram from the Kirghiz SSR Consumer Society prohibiting such sales had not been backed up.

"We did receive a letter last week from the Kirghiz SSR Consumer Society requesting that the wine and vodka departments of stores No 19 and No 23 be shut down," confirmed A. Shtan'ko, chairman of the Alamedinskiy Rayon Executive Committee. "We will of course discuss this problem and seek advice."

One can only be amazed at Aleksandr Yefimovich's indifference. He would have hardly reasoned this way, had the discussion involved closing a wine store located by a plant entrance or next to a construction site. That seems reasonable enough. But for some reason no one thinks of the road, on which thousands of people work, as a work station. It is just as important a work station, requiring just as much self-control and sobriety, if not more.

The slowness with which the wine and vodka departments are disappearing from the highway may be explained by only one thing--the desire to enlarge the local budget by selling alcohol. After all, organizing the sale of other goods that might enjoy demand requires initiative and efficiency, while the sale of alcohol is entirely carefree. Just put vodka out on the counter, and the commodity plan is sure to be met.

All that is left to add is that the decree "On the Work of the Issyk-Kul Oblast Committee, the Tokmak City Committee and the Chuyskiy Rayon Party Committee to Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'On Measures to Surmount Drunkenness and Alcoholism'," adopted last week by the Kirghiz SSR Communist Party Central Committee, once again emphasizes the idea that administrative organs must not allow laxity in the measure adopted to restrict the sales of wine and vodka and to reduce the number of stores, specialized departments and public food services enterprises that sell alcoholic beverages.

We think that this decree should serve some executives not just as a simple reminder but rather as a direct order for action.

Beer, But No Lemonade

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian 30 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Yu. Chernyavskiy: "Between Two Chairs"]

[Text] It is noon on Saturday. Store No 3 of the Moskovskiy Rayon Food Trade Organization in Riga was carrying on a brisk business in beer. It was also selling brandy and champagne. But a youngster was interested in something entirely different: "Mommy, buy me some lemonade." Alas, the store could offer nothing to neither this young customer nor those numerous adults who prefer a refreshing drink to alcoholic beverages.

This picture can be observed rather frequently in other stores as well, both on weekends and on work days. As a rule the assortment of soft drinks is extremely meager. Sometimes their quality is not satisfying.

Why is it still so much easier to buy a bottle of beer than a bottle of lemonade? After all, both those who produce nonalcoholic beverages and those who sell them have recently been disclaiming alcoholic beverages, at least in words. Can we not improve the supply of a variety of soft drinks, including new ones, to residents and guests of the republic today, right now? The trading system has already managed to widen the sale of juices noticeably within a short time. And one would think that things should be by far easier with lemonade. It need not be transported from the south, as with grape or peach juice. It is simple to make, and it does not require especially complicated equipment or scarce raw materials.

"You're right," workers of the trade organizations eagerly support these arguments. "If enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry worked as they should, there would be no problem with soft drinks."

"You can't jump higher than your head," industrial workers say in justifying their position. "We are working at the limit of our possibilities. The trade organizations have a one-track mind: Give us what we want, they say, but they would not lift a finger to help us."

Such dialogues can be heard every Wednesday in the conference hall of the Veldze affiliate of the Riga Production Association, where representatives from food trade organizations and public food services enterprises of Riga and Yurmala and executives of the Aldaris and Riga production associations--the main suppliers of soft drinks--convene for joint conferences. The trade workers take the floor in succession to read the lists of orders that had not been fulfilled by the enterprises. Then the producers take the floor. They offer their excuses, though not very confidently, and when the opportunity arises, they blame the trade organizations for irresponsibility as well.

But when it comes to one question, both sides are unanimous as a rule--evaluating the effectiveness of such meetings. "Well, we've gotten together again, and shouted at each other with no results," the participants of the conference grumble to each other in parting.

Of course, a few months ago they did not even meet. The mutual relationships between trade and industry in regard to soft drinks were quite different in those days. The trade organizations were in no hurry to spend their planned funds on lemonade at the enterprises. And the enterprises were quite happy with this. Both "made" their plan with vodka, brandy and beer, which were a lot less trouble than Pepsi Cola or Citro, and which cost more.

The steps taken to eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism have resulted in a decrease in the demand for alcohol. There is only one way to correct the commodity turnover situation--increasing the production and sales of other goods that the people really need, and nonalcoholic beverages in particular. Enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry and the Ministry of Trade are not dealing with this problem very well yet.

The lemonade producers provide abundant reasons for criticism. If the quantities of soft drinks they produce are small, no matter how trade is organized, there would still not be enough. But the argument the producers offer as

their excuse would seem to be substantial: Their output capacities are too small. Hence follows the wait-and-see position of the Ministry of Food Industry: Reconstruction of the lemonade shop at the Aldaris Production Association will be finished, the new promised lines will be built, and then things will start moving. Just wait, and you'll see how trade takes off!

But would it not be possible to "get things moving" faster?

I think it is. After all, according to the republic's Gosplan only 54.1 percent of the capacities for producing nonalcoholic beverages are being utilized in the republic. For the sake of justice we should note by the way that the food producers themselves contest this figure, citing the complexity of the procedure used to calculate it.

Rather than going into the subtleties of the method, let us instead visit, as an example, the Aldaris Production Association's Il'gutsiyemskiy Brewery. The sorry state of the building housing the "sober bottle" shop eloquently attests to its status as an orphan at the enterprise.

But the lemonade yield could even be increased on the single line for which there is room in the shop, according to plant director V. Krivitskiy. To do this, it would be sufficient to install a more productive washing machine. Such a machine was recently brought in, but the plan is to use it on one of the beer dispensing lines.

To increase production of soft drinks, even temporarily, while the lemonade shop at the main enterprise is under repair is believed to be a risky thing by the director. The plan would then be increased to the level of the new output, and then the troubles with this lemonade would remain at the enterprise forever. Unfortunately the enterprises see greater promise in specializing on production of dark beer.

Also indicative of the cool reception toward cool drinks at Aldaris is the fact that priority was placed on rebuilding the brewery while renovation of the lemonade operation was postponed. Thus they found themselves in an unenviable situation. Moreover it can be sensed in the Ministry of Food Industry as a whole that the sector looks more favorably upon beer: Three times more beer than lemonade is being produced, even though the situation requires that this proportion be in favor of soft drinks.

Nor does the Riga Production Association show any special love toward non-alcoholic products, even though this is essentially a specialized producer of lemonade in small bottles. When I visited the Beldze affiliate, production was at a standstill. Something broke down late last evening, and the problem had not yet been corrected. The workers explained to me that this happens often here.

Given such organization, it is difficult to expect a diversity of lemonade products. After all, in order to switch from production of one beverage to production of another, the line must be stopped, washed down and filled with different ingredients. But because of breakdowns, there is no time

to do this. The thicker the beverage, the slower it pours, and therefore more soda water can be produced than Veseliba. And so soda water is being pushed, even though customers prefer Veseliba.

I was shown a schedule at the Ministry of Food Industry: The procedures for producing 30 different kinds of lemonade have now been assimilated, and the availability of ingredients is more than adequate. But the main thing that governs the actions of the enterprises is the need for supplying a given trade organization with a certain number of decaliters; the assortment is not specified in the orders.

This is the way things usually happen: One beverage is usually "concocted" and sent away before lunch, another is sent out in the evening, and a third goes out the next day. And so it happens that we all drink Tarkhun today, and Pepsi Cola the next day.

Things could be improved if the enterprises possessed warehousing in which to store their products. When an order for Piyenenite comes in, it would be there, waiting in the warehouse. Is Buratino in demand? Then here it is. Oh, nothing is needed today, the weather has turned bad? That's O.K. too, pick it up when it gets warmer. Of course, this would also mean thinking more about lengthening the shelf life of beverages and doing a better job of applying dates of manufacture to the labels.

The Ministry of Food Industry has in fact been discussing, with increasing frequency, the need for each enterprise to have a well-equipped warehouse for nonalcoholic beverages. There are plans for erecting a large building for this purpose in Yurmala. But for practical purposes nothing has yet been done in this direction.

Nor is trade completely sinless. They also could think about stockpiling, about creating a mobile fund of nonalcoholic beverages, for example for the case of unforeseen hot weather. Today the trade organizations inundate the enterprises with clearly unfillable orders, and at times they even cancel them at the last moment. Store workers are least of all willing to stock the shelves and fill the warehouses with lemonade: The boxes are heavy and hard to handle, and the return is miserly. If they were to stockpile something, they would prefer something more expensive, like in the "good old days."

I must admit that it is not in general entirely clear what the trade organizations base their orders for lemonade on. Weather predictions, last year's remembrances? What is the demand for lemonade in the republic as a whole?

I tried to learn this number in vain from a group studying market trends and consumer demand in the Ministry of Trade: No one had ever calculated it there. It may be that the "prophecies" of workers of the Ministry of Food Industry, that both they and their partners from the Ministry of Trade will be "swimming" in soft drinks when their production will increase in the following five-year plan from 3 million to 8 million decaliters, is not without grounds.

But I am personally convinced that the real demand in the republic for lemonade is much greater than this plan. I recall my own trips to the store. Many times I stretched my hand out for a box of lemonade, and then stopped myself with the vision of the line at the bottle return point. And buying a bottle of Citro for 35 kopecks and then discarding the bottle together with the 20 kopeck deposit on the floor of the loge or in the shed is an impermissible extravagance.

One need only mention empty bottles when talking to trade workers for their attitude to instantaneously turn to one of irreversible boredom: Come now, do you want to be serious or not? In their opinion these two problems--widening production and sale of nonalcoholic beverages and collecting empty bottles--are in no way related.

But what is the case in fact? The bottle return points pick and choose which bottles they will accept, while at the same time the Veldze affiliate, for example, faces a constant threat of shut-down due to the absence of third-liter containers.

The impression is created that neither the Ministry of Food Industry nor the Ministry of Trade has yet developed a clear universal program for reorganizing its activities in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures to Surmount Drunkenness and Alcoholism." The positions of both ministries recall today that doubtful attempt at sitting on two chairs--not losing the easy profits from alcohol and at the same time appearing no worse than others in the struggle for a sober way of life. Nothing good can come from such inconsistency. One may even find oneself between two chairs.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

MOSCOW DESCRIBES ALCOHOL-FREE CAFES IN KIEV

LD161243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Summary] The measures to limit sales of alcoholic drinks have meant that many cafes and bars have had to reorganize their operations. Vladimir Sokolov, Ukraine correspondent, reports from Dneprovskiy Rayon in Kiev on the transformation undergone by the Almaz cafe next to the Epynomous cinema. The old Almaz cafe had something of a bad reputation. Nataliya Georgiyevna Chernaya, who used to work there as a barmaid, explains: "It was really a bar, and habits there were very bad. The regulars here were real drinkers. Not only did they drink beer on the sly, they used to bring in spirits and tipples away. There used to be fights, all sorts of undesirables used to crowd in."

The Almaz bar has now been revamped into a cake shop and cafe for young people with a wide choice of fruit juices, ice cream, hot coffee, and chocolate, and enjoys a far better reputation. The cafe has been redecorated and has cosy dimmed lighting and a dance floor. Now young folk crowd in, particularly since it is the only such cafe in the rayon. In the same building is a grill, where people are sitting on high stools waiting for tempting delicacies cooked to order. There are several other such cafes in Kiev, including one where Italian pizza can be enjoyed. Now the majority of Kiev's 170 cafes are alcohol-free. In spite of initial fears that trade might fall off due to a lack of alcohol on sale, resourcefulness and initiative on the part of workers in the trade to think up new ideas has paid off, and now mothers and children and whole families come in for fruit juices and so on, which are in any case cheaper. Trade turnover has even increased.

CSO: 1800/3

SOCIAL ISSUES

KIEV WORKERS DISCUSS NATIONALISM, AFGHANISTAN

PM111215 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by V. Andriyanov and V. Panov: "Why Grigoriy Kolos Is Rich"]

[Excerpts] Notices about the oral edition of "Dialogue" [reference to occasional discussion page in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA] devoted to the patriotic and international education of young people appeared in the shops, sections, offices, and entrances of [Kiev's] "Elektronmash" Production Association long before our meeting, and beside the notices were boxes for questions. By the start of the meeting several hundred questions had been collected. Of course, questions were also asked during the oral edition, very diverse ones. Komsomol members and young workers and specialists asked about the reasons for the tenacity of nationalist survivals in the consciousness of certain people, the most effective forms of internationalist education, the prospects for cooperation among the socialist countries, mixed marriages, the West's ideological subversion, manifestations of parochialism...You can see even from this brief list how wide-ranging and multifaceted the discussion at "Elektronmash" was.

"Why is the role of international education increasing at the present time? Was it really less important at the previous stages of our society's development?" -- V. Rudenskiy, radio apparatus regular.

E. Bagramov [senior scientific staffer at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism]:

"The strong internalization of social life is taking place throughout the world, particularly in the socialist community countries. This process is accompanied, quite naturally, by certain contradictions. In particular, by the activation of national feeling. But under socialism this contradiction is not antagonistic. The correct combination of national and international interests helps to eliminate it. And these interests are interconnected and complement each other.

"The nationalities question was resolved in its old form here, in the USSR, long ago. But life puts forward new problems, and in order to resolve them we must actively promote the processes of internationalization

and improve international education and the level of inter-nation communication.

"Bourgeois propaganda tries persistently to arouse the national egoism and arrogance of individual nationalities and separatist sentiments. Western radio stations rain down torrents of nationalist slander on the population of the Soviet republics, including the Ukraine. The argument about the 'virus of nationalism,' which supposedly does not distinguish between social systems, has been used. However, all attempts to drive a wedge between the Soviet peoples invariably end in failure. They have no support inside our country.

"And yet we must not lose our vigilance. Chauvinism is in the arsenal of the forces which are seeking to push the world into the abyss of nuclear war."

A question from the floor: "How are we to assess the allegations of Western propaganda that the process of Russification is taking place in our country?"

R. Simonenko [chief of a department of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences History Institute]:

"Who harps upon Russification? He who seeks to disunite our country's peoples. The role of the Russian language as a means of inter-nation communication is increasing objectively. At the same time, national languages are developing. In our republic, for example, works by Ukrainian writers are published in many millions of copies in our native tongue. Incidentally, they can also be bought in Moscow, at the 'Ukrainskaya Kniga' store, which is popular among Moscovites. The anniversary of the leading lights of our culture -- Bazhan and Korneychuk -- was celebrated in Moscow recently. We also know how much warm-hearted Ukrainian songs are loved among all our country's peoples. And I will also mention the latest great work of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistics -- the 11-volume dictionary of the Ukrainian language. All this smashes to smithereens the malicious fabrications about Russification."

Shortly before our arrival at "Elektronmash" the editorial office received a letter from Kiev. The letter, which unfortunately was not signed, contained lots of mixed-up thoughts and questions:

"I know guys who have returned from Afghanistan. They do not report having been there, and they return amazingly light-hearted. Nonetheless, there is something I do not understand. Why is my cousin now serving in Afghanistan?"

Colonel General Mazhayev [scientific consultant at the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History] answered these questions.

"I believe that the interest in Afghanistan is natural. For it is a question of our neighbor, of our southern borders. The Afghan people are defending the gains of the April revolution with gun in hand. They rely on our country's assistance in this struggle.

"The chief obstacle in the way of normalization is external counterrevolution and the interference of imperialist states in Afghanistan's affairs. This interference is of an organized nature, and more than 100 camps have been created on Pakistani territory to train bandits. They are trying to disorganize the people's life, burning down schools and hospitals, destroying cooperatives, and meting out violence to old men, children, and women. I will remind you of data cited recently in the press: Over 7 years the Dushmans have destroyed 1,814 schools, 906 peasant cooperatives, more than 40 hospitals, and thousands upon thousands of peaceful inhabitants, including more than 200 Mullahs and Ulemas. And if it were not for the assistance of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, many times more blood would have been shed on Afghan soil. The Soviet servicemen are helping the Afghan people to repulse the aggression from without. And they are doing this at the request of the legitimate government of the DRA. It is important to emphasize that in this we are also defending the interests of our state. For we have a vast border with Afghanistan. Thus, a strategic task of great importance is also being resolved there. The Ukraine is far from Afghanistan. But the Ukraine is an inalienable part of the Soviet Union. And there, on Afghan soil, our servicemen, fulfilling their international duty, are also defending their own Ukrainian, Siberian, or Kazakh home."

CSO: 1800/2

SOCIAL ISSUES

FUTURE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION FOR SOVIET YOUTH

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 p3

[Article: "On the Construction of Housing for Youth"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures for the Construction of Youth Housing Complexes and Cooperative Apartment Houses for Youth."

The USSR government agreed with the suggestion of the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee on the construction of youth housing complexes and cooperative apartment houses for youth and made it incumbent upon USSR ministries and departments and Union-Republic Councils of Ministers to provide, beginning in 1986, for the construction of the aforementioned projects when they are drawing up their plans.

It has been established that the construction of youth housing complexes is proceeding in accordance with the decisions of the corresponding ministries and departments, in coordination with the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and local soviet executive committees and within the limits of the capital investments allotted by the ministries and departments for the erection of projects for non-industrial purposes and with the direct labor participation of youth. Authorization has been given for pooling the capital investments for the construction of the aforementioned projects using a system of proportional participation.

The USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and other concerned organizations have been instructed to elaborate upon and to confirm the status of youth housing complexes and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture has been assigned the task of developing standard designs for the construction of youth housing complexes for the nation's various natural climatic regions.

It has been established that youth housing construction cooperatives are being organized by local soviet executive committees in accordance with the suggestions of regional Komsomol committees and by enterprises, institutions and organizations in accordance with the suggestions of the labor collectives, Komsomol and trade union organizations of these enterprises, institutions and organizations. Persons up to 30 years old may join youth housing construction cooperatives.

The enterprises, institutions and organizations have been authorized to make payments from accounts of the assets of the material incentive fund, the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction and other funds (means) designated for the aforementioned purposes, on the outstanding debt by a bank loan to the workers--to the members of the youth housing construction cooperatives who have been working in the enterprises, institutions and organizations no less than 5 years and to newlyweds of no less than 2 years standing at the following rates: in the regions of Siberia, the Far East, the Extreme North, in areas comparable to the regions of the Extreme North and in the rural area of the non-Black Earth zone of the RSFSR-- yearly up to 50 percent of the amount subject to repayment in the course of a year; in other regions of the nation, for the first 10 years after joining a cooperative--yearly up to 50 percent of the amount subject to repayment in the course of a year and after the 10 years expire--up to 30 percent of the amount subject to repayment in the course of a year.

The managers of the enterprises, institutions and organizations are also authorized to grant interest-free loans from accounts of the aforementioned means, on the recommendation of Komsomol organizations and with the consent of the labor cooperatives, to those who have been working in the enterprises, institutions and organizations no less than 5 years and have joined youth housing construction cooperatives for the initial payment on their own means for the construction of cooperative apartment houses in amounts up to 1,500 rubles, with a repayment period of up to 10 years.

12752

CSO: 1800/463

DOCUMENT 'R', NOVEL ON FBI CONSPIRACY, ADAPTED FOR SOVIET TV

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Yu. Gladilshchikov: "Who Shot at the Director of the FBI?"]

[Text] So who was running the game after all? Who was holding firmly in their hands the invisible strings that were connected to the arms and legs and had transformed even the director of the FBI himself, Vernon Taynen, into a puppet who already imagined himself a new dictator, a god? A Napoleon --someone to whom ordering the murder of the President of the United States was as trivial as smashing an empty Coca-Cola bottle.

What forces were striving to unconditionally subjugate America and the Americans? The movie "Document 'R'," produced by the "Belarusfilm" studios on order from Gostelradio (the state TV and radio company), which we watched for three evenings with growing interest, doesn't give a concrete answer to these questions. The answer isn't so very hard to figure out, though. But the conflict itself and the reasons for the conflagration, which almost led to tragedy, are more important.

In recent years American television has run several films about what kind of "activity" goes on in our country and how the Soviet Union "threatens" world security.

Thus, it is all the more valuable that now a truly artistic, interesting film has appeared in our country which exposes all the charms of American "democracy" and shows the upper reaches of society. What's more, the film (like once the movie "All the President's Men") is based on a novel by an American writer. This time it is Irving Wallace. Numerous documentary clips--including advertisements and scenes of violence and vandalism on city streets as well as excerpts from "Videorock" cassettes and sketches, filmed in America specially for the movie--at first, it must be admitted, produce a certain bewilderment. The clips are from today, while the action, as the creators of the film have warned us, unfolds in the 21st century. But then you realize that the producer-director Valeriy Kharchenko and scenarist Aleksandr Yurovskiy intentionally hark back to the present day. Just as intentionally they completely avoided the fantastic (in the systems of surveillance and tracking, with which the film familiarizes us, there is nothing fantastic). Nor are the reminders of the murder of President Kennedy

coincidental. The entire structure of the film stresses and warns: these or other similar tragic events could become reality today or tomorrow.... The film, like the novel, is aimed not at the future but at the present. You believe the film. Unfortunately, we still often watch films about "foreign life" with curiosity but no more than that, distinctly aware every moment that it was made here by us about them, even if it is based on documentary events. The actors often so painstakingly portray foreigners--with all the resulting particularities of character and social interaction--that they sometimes transform themselves into walking mannequins. But here you believe. In the first place you believe the plot of the film itself. In a society in which the entire goal of some is to extract superprofits and of the others to hold out at the surface of life, where the military-industrial complex falls greedily on economic power and is ready, for the sake of new 500 and 1,000 percent income increases, to "take onto its shoulders" spiritual power as well; and people are driven into a corner by the raging of rampant criminality, so frightened and cut off from reality that their own Declaration of Independence they consider a "pro-communist document" (again I remind the reader of the documentary clips in the film). In such a society it is always possible to expect a strengthening of reaction and of uncontrolled violence.

But reaction seeks various ways out. It has its own ways. It is possible, for example, to place a president in power who will immediately call for a "crusade" against Communists. Or it is possible (as in the film) to attempt to pass an ordinary 35th Amendment to the Constitution which revokes the first 10 amendments--all democratic freedoms, including the individual's rights to privacy and due process, which came into force in 1791 and were called the "Bill of Rights."

Some logical inconsistencies in the film come off as annoying trivialities but don't spoil the overall picture. Thus, the character of Father Radenbow loses something. And not at the fault of the actor Kheino Mandri. Frankly, it is incomprehensible how the FBI, with such a sophisticated system of surveillance, can't keep an eye on or kill a dangerous witness. On the other hand, the fighters for democracy, Senator Collings (Romuald Antsants) and Anthony Pierce (Mikk Mikiver) also don't utilize the witness--Father Radenbow. Yet in their hands he could become a major trump card! And on balance they won and saved democracy for the time being (for the time being...) only at the very end thanks to a string of coincidences....

But perhaps in these coincidences there is also sense? There probably is. The true defenders of the law are defenseless in the face of the law. But they themselves don't suspect how defenseless they are--this Collings, who made his career rapidly but is nonetheless honest, and Pierce, who somewhat childishly actually believes in the possibility of social justice in America. And they are not defenseless only because every step and each word of theirs are known to the FBI, but also because their main enemy, Vernon Taynen, is much more powerful. They fight a giant and are happy that they have defeated him, but they don't yet know that behind the back of the defeated colossus they will find hundreds of even more terrible giants. In essence they were doomed from the start, and if for the moment their enemies have retreated,

then that means that the truth must always be fought for. No matter how hopeless the situation seems. This time evil did not tip the scales, but it didn't tip the scales just by accident.... The scales are wobbling.

A shot rang out. Who killed Vernon Taynen, this modern Napoleon, a smart but vain little man? His character was, I think, so convincing because the actor Evald Khermakyula--to a certain extent--made him tragic. Of course, the script gave him the opportunity to do so. Taynen thinks he is holding people's fates in his hand while he himself is only a guinea pig in the hands of mighty forces which determine everything in America: the way of life, democracy and violence. The money magnates keep their fingers firmly on the pulse. Presidents, FBI directors, senators and the owners of television stations and the press profitable to them guard their capital.

12961

CSO: 1800/454

REGIONAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON FUTURE SYSTEMS/FACILITIES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Jul 85 p 3

[Excerpts from interview with Georgian SSR Minister of Communications V. I. Kobakhidze commenting on mail of the Center for Studying Public Opinion attached to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee: "The Ministry of Communications Is on the Air;" date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] /Judging by letters arriving at the center, the operations of the ministry of communications are confined only to installing and servicing telephones and delivering the mail in a timely manner for the authors of many of them. Vladimir Il'ich, briefly tell us about the basic trends of the operation of the ministry entrusted to you./ [in boldface]

[Answer] Tens of thousands of people work in our system. The prosperity level is 86 percent for specialists with a higher education and 69 percent for those with a specialized secondary education. The fixed production incomes are more than 277 billion rubles.

The capacity of urban and rural telephone systems increases annually. At the beginning of the current year, the installed capacity of urban telephone networks was 362,000 numbers. The capacity of rural telephone exchanges is up to 90,000 numbers. Essentially villages with an extremely small population and that are located in almost inaccessible mountainous localities have no telephone service in our republic. Noticeable changes have occurred in long-distance telephone communications--they have been upgraded with a considerable number of automatic and semiautomatic equipment channels.

The new achievements of electronics, space technology, and the technology of data transmission by communications lines have been reflected also in development of the television system. The percentage of the republic's population that is being provided with television programming through the first republic program is 94.3, including 78 percent of the residents in rural areas. The percentage of the population being provided with reception of the central television program is 79, including 67 percent of the rural population.

A communications industry such as the installation of radio sets has undergone changes too. Thus, as of 1 January 1985, 259 radio broadcast centers with 689,562 wire broadcasting facilities in operation in the republic.

[Question] /Several years ago, the center conducted a survey of public opinion concerning the quality of reception of television programs in various regions of the republic. The results of the survey were unfavorable. What has changed since then? When will all the republic's regions be able to receive the Georgian television program with stable, high-grade pictures?/ [in boldface]

[Answer] Recently in a number of areas of the Georgian SSR, atmospheric interference has increased because of overloading the channels in a certain range, and that adversely affects the reception quality of television programs. The republic radio and television transmitting center of the republic's ministry of communications is systematically expanding the system of intrarepublic radio microwave lines with the aim of eliminating these phenomena and dramatically improving the quality of television broadcasting, as well as providing the residents in a number of alpine regions with television. During the 1983-1984 period, the Tkibuli-Ambrolauri, Tkibuli-Oni, Akhaltsikhe-Abastumani and Zugdidi-Dzhvari radio microwave lines were built, and that made it possible to receive two-program broadcasting, but introduction of the Ziari-Lagodekhi and Dusheti-Barisakho lines made it possible to receive the first republic program in these alpine regions.

Besides this, many obsolete television stations and relay stations were replaced.

Measures were developed for further expansion in encompassing the population with multiprogram television and improvement in transmission quality during the 1985-1990 period. By way of illustration, new high-power stations will be built in Dmanisi, Tsiteli-Tskaro, Pitsunda, Batumi and Tskhakaya, and the operating stations in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori, Kvareli, Tsivi, Akhalkalaki and Shuakhevi were renovated as well.

The system of stations for receiving programs by means of microrelays will be expanded considerably. By 1990 all this will make it possible to provide 97 percent of the republic's population with quality television.

[Question] /Telephone installation in the city of Tbilisi was and remains a rather complex problem. And this is in spite of the construction of a number of new ATS [automatic telephone exchanges]. What is the prospect for further expansion of the telephone system? Can we let the public know when and by what year the "telephone problem" will be removed from the agenda?/ [in boldface]

[Answer] At the present time, there are 158,000 telephones installed in Tbilisi, including 105,000 in apartments; that provides for the need of only 35 percent of the families. Additional resources were procured by the republic's ministry of communications for maximum satisfaction of the needs of Tbilisi's population for apartment telephones. During the 12th Five-Year Plan, 16 ATS buildings and 23 ATS telephone exchanges with a total capacity of 250,000 numbers must be built. This means that the telephone system capacity of the city of Tbilisi will increase by a factor of more than 2.3; about 90 percent of Tbilisi families will have telephones in their apartments.

During this year, the mass installation of apartment telephones is being conducted in the ATS-38 (Saburtalinskiy Rayon) and ATS-36 (Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon) telephone exchange areas. Apartment telephones have been installed already for all war veterans, disabled workers, party veterans and other categories of citizens who enjoy the right of priority installation of telephones, as well as for citizens who registered up to 1970 inclusively and who reside in the ATS-36 and 38 telephone exchange areas. The possibility emerged to satisfy the applications of residents of these areas who registered up to 1972 inclusively. With the putting in operation of ATS-41 at Lilo with 7,000 numbers, the applications of citizens who reside in the telephone exchange area of this exchange will be completely satisfied in the near term.

By the end of the year, ATS-39 with 9,000 numbers will be put in operation on Nutsubidze Street. In 1986 this will make it possible to satisfy the applications of priority individuals and citizens who are registered.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan, it's planned to increase the capacity of telephone exchanges in Kalininskiy Rayon by 8,000, Pervomayskiy Rayon by 45,000, Gldanskiy Rayon by 95,000, Saburtalinskiy Rayon by 16,000, Rayon imeni 26 Komissarov by 50,000, Kirovskiy Rayon by 5,000, Oktyabrskiy Rayon by 2,000, Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon by 8,000 and Leninskiy Rayon by 30,000 numbers.

During the 1983-1984 period, the equipment of a majority of ATS underwent major repair. All planned tasks for the major repair of line facilities were accomplished.

In 1984, the new ASPS-52 type information service equipment was installed and put in operation. Tbilisi is the first city where this newest equipment has been introduced.

All the measures that are being taken promote an improvement in the condition of the telephone system--this is indicated too by a reduction in the number of trouble calls in comparison with the corresponding period last year, but, nevertheless, for the time being the number of them remains rather large. And, to a considerable degree, this is the result of executive and labor discipline that is still low.

In addition, considerable losses in the operation of a GTS [urban telephone exchange] are caused by different organizations. Thus, in 1984 alone, 37 trunk-line and interexchange service cables were damaged while conducting construction operations. As a result of this, the Tbilisi GTS suffered about 30,000 rubles in material damage.

9889

CSO: 1830/848

KASSR MOTOR TRANSPORT MINISTER ON SCI-TECH PROGRESS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 2

[Interview with A.R. Karavayev, KaSSR motor transport minister, by S. Zaripov; date and place not given]

[Text] Today life is putting in the forefront new and important tasks in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all sectors of the national economy. This was the main idea of the June meeting on this question in the CPSU Central Committee. The interview given to our correspondent by A.R. Karavayev, KaSSR motor transport minister, was dedicated to this current subject.

[Question] An expanded aktiv met in the ministry recently on questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the motor transport sector in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. Several results of this work were summarized at the aktiv meeting. What were they?

[Answer] Let me emphasize at once: the party's course of accelerating scientific-technical progress is unanimously supported and approved in the labor collectives and organizations of the ministry. For us, it has become a clear and urgent program of specific practical actions. And the sector's workers have done and are doing much to carry out the tasks put forward in this area by the CPSU Central Committee.

All types of motor transport are undergoing purposeful and consistent development in the republic. In the case of freight transport, for example, the largest part--58 percent--is made up of progressive centralized shipments, which exceeds by 6 percent the level achieved at the beginning of the Five-Year Plan. Through the centralization of shipments, their cost price has been reduced by 5 percent, and the productivity of transport increased by 15 percent. Passenger transport is also developing successfully. Regular bus service now covers all of the republic's cities and settlements, 98 percent of the sovkhoses and kolkhozes, and 93 percent of the villages and auls [Central Asian mountain villages]. Last year, the sector fulfilled an additional 400 million passenger-kilometers.

To a significant degree, the improvement of freight and passenger traffic is being achieved through technical progress and development of the sector's production base. During the first 4 years of the Five-Year Plan, more than 200 million rubles were allocated to these purposes, which made it possible to increase the funding of motor transport enterprises by 25 percent and to increase the level of the provision of enterprises with equipment by a factor of 1.5. During this time, 3,130 tasks in 266 measures for new technology were introduced into production with an overall economic effect of more than 16 million rubles.

The Alma-Ata and Pavlodar motor freight administrations and the Vostochno-Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Chimkent motor passenger administrations are striving for good results in the incorporation of the achievements of science, technology and advanced practice into production and in raising all work indicators on this basis.

The course of technical progress set by the sector is contributing to the successful fulfillment of plans and obligations. During the elapsed period of the Five-Year Plan, the transport volume increased by 15 percent, freight traffic by 16.3 percent, passenger traffic by 13.9 percent, the sale of industrial output by 15.3 percent, and domestic services to the population by 26 percent. The planned target for the past half year was fulfilled or overfulfilled for all indicators.

At the same time, the situation in the sector shows that we have considerable reserves for increasing production efficiency, both through the introduction of new equipment, progressive technology and rational control systems as well as on the basis of the strengthening of labor, production and performance discipline and the training of good management of technology and the use of fuel and energy resource and raw and other materials. The meeting of the expanded aktiv of the republic's motor transport workers confirmed a specific program covering all questions of the scientific-technical progress of the sector for the period through 1990.

[Question] At the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, it was stressed that the present day is putting demands on science in the sector and on the work of scientific-production associations, which are called upon to be the true vanguard of scientific-technical progress....

[Answer] The Kazavtotranstekhnika Scientific-Production Association established in the ministry's system a year ago has become precisely just such a vanguard in our sector. It includes the Kazakh Scientific-Research Planning Institute for Motor Transport as its main subdivision, a technological planning and design office, and the Issyk Experimental Machine Plant recently put into operation.

Such an organizational form of integrating science, technology and production is something relatively new. And, as some of the results of the work of this association show, great prospects are opening up for it. The distance has been shortened and the way simplified from the institute's engineering and design work to its materialization in metal at the plant. And there has been an acceleration of the introduction into production of achievements in the

area of new equipment and progressive technology that are of current interest for the sector.

I am not going to enumerate the many effective innovations that have been incorporated into production by the association's collective, but I will present some general figures that give eloquent evidence in favor of such a concentration of scientific-technical and productive forces: during the last half year, progressive developments were introduced for 45 measures in 45 motor transport enterprises and maintenance plants of the republic with a total economic effect of 927,700 rubles.

Along with the increase in the effectiveness of the work of the Kazavtotranstekhnika Scientific-Production Association, innovative thought is being actively supported in the ministry, there is a search for significant technical proposals, and they are being put into practice promptly. In this connection, one of the effective forms that has turned out well is "Scientific-Technical Progress Day" introduced a year ago and since then carried out regularly in all ministry subdivisions, the purpose of which is the broad dissemination of advanced experience in the sector in the repair and technical servicing of transport equipment, the popularization of the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology in the area of motor transport, and the assimilation into production of all that is new and advanced.

[Question] In conclusion, please say a few words about the future prospects for the scientific-technical development of the republic's motor transport sector....

[Answer] This primarily involves the further strengthening of the engineering service and production base of the ministry's enterprises and organizations in accordance with present-day requirements and with a view to the future.

Planning has begun on the second phase of the Issyk Experimental Machine Plant, and construction of an up-to-date and well-equipped engineering laboratory building is continuing. The incorporation of robotics, manipulators and automatic and semiautomatic lines is being accelerated at motor vehicle repair plants.

At the beginning of next year, our sector is going over to a large-scale economic experiment to increase the economic independence of motor transport administrations, trusts and enterprises for the purpose of raising their responsibility for the final results of the work. Measures are foreseen to strengthen economic means and incentives for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the sector.

The plan presented to the republic's Gosplan for the scientific-technical program to develop the general-purpose motor transport of the Kazakh SSR through 1990 provides for tasks in the further development and improvement of freight and passenger transport with the help of automated control systems on the basis of the new generation of computers and up-to-date means of communication, which will have an economic effect amounting to 2.8 million rubles. In the next five-year plan, more than 5 million rubles are being

allocated through capital investments, USSR Gosbank and Stroybank loans, and the production-development fund for the technical reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises.

Sector workers understand very well that the outlined program has great importance for the national economy. And its consistent and purposeful realization will be an effective form of putting into effect the party's course of raising the efficiency of the economy.

9746

CSO: 1830/846

GROSSU ADDRESSES KISHINEV ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 9 May 85 pp 1, 4-5

[ATEM]

[Excerpts] A gala meeting of representatives of the city's labor, party, soviet, and social organizations, war veterans and military units of the Kishinev garrison devoted to the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was held on 8 May in Kishinev in the Palace "Oktombrie."

Those present greeted the members and candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau of the Moldavian Communist Party with applause; P. V. Voronin, S. K. Grossu, G. I. Eremey, E. P. Kalenik, V. K. Kiktenko, P. P. Petrik, B. N. Savochko, G. A. Stepanov, I. G. Ustiyarov, G. M. Volkov, G. G. Dygay, and S. S. Sidorenko.

Deputies to the chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, a number of ministry and department heads, as well as war and labor veterans and representatives of the garrison were also present in the presidium.

S. K. Grossu, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, was called upon to give the report on "The Victory That Will Live Forever."

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR, he warmly and sincerely congratulated the participants in the gala meeting and all the republic's workers on the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory; he wished them new achievements in labor, happiness and peace.

The participants in the meeting observed a momentary silence in memory of the fallen heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

In the first days of the war, the speaker noted, the entire Soviet people rose up in the sacred struggle against the invaders. Hundreds of thousands of its sons and daughters answered the call of the Communist Party to join the Red Army. They selflessly, even at the expense of their lives, fought the hated invaders in various parts of the huge Soviet-German front, stretching from the Black to the Barents Sea, into the enemy's rear. Shoulder to

shoulder with Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians and representatives of other peoples of our multi-national homeland, the sons of Moldavia courageously went to war, moved, like all the other members of the glorious armed forces, by ardent patriotism, faith in victory and the readiness to defend every inch of Soviet soil.

Victory in the Great Patriotic War demonstrated the unshakeable union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the working intelligentsia, the friendship of the Soviet peoples, the vitality of the Socialist system and the victory of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism. It demonstrated the supremacy of Soviet military science and military art, the high level of strategic leadership, the fighting skill of our military personnel and the unprecedented strength of spirit of Soviet soldiers, who showed mass heroism on the battlefield. More than 7 million Red Army soldiers and officers were awarded battlefield orders and medals. More than 11,600 of these received the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union, including the sons of Moldavia, I. Soltys, I. N. Koval, F. I. Zharchinskiy, S. I. Poletskiy, Sh. M. Mashkautsan, V. A. Bochkovskiy, M. A. Pavlotskiy, L. M. Pavlichenko, etc.

The most important feature of the Great Patriotic War and one of its unshakeable bases which ensured our superiority over the fascist hordes was that this was a nation-wide war. The activity of the partisans and the underground organizations in Moldavia can serve as one of the examples of patriotic struggle of the Soviet peoples in the enemy's rear. In Moldavian territory, two underground party raykoms, several partisan detachments, underground organizations and groups were active. They destroyed enemy personnel and equipment and carried on important work among the population. The enemy many times organized reprisals and round-ups against the Moldavian partisans. However, he was unable to break their resistance.

I. I. Aleshin, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, A. M. Tereshchenko, the leader of the underground partisan center, the partisan commanders, G. A. Posadov and M. V. Smilevskiy, and secret society members, Ya. A. Kucherov, Z. N. Chaban, N. Keruntu, P. Frunze, P. E. Kustov, etc. died the death of the brave in the struggle with the occupiers in the enemy's rear. Their names and deeds will be passed on from generation to generation, and they will live in the people's memory forever.

Today, Comrade Grossu noted, on the day of the illustrious anniversary of the Great Victory, we send cordial congratulations and we express the deep feelings of sincere gratitude of the Moldavian people to all the peoples of our country, and most of all to the great Russian people for the victory gained over the fascist hordes, for the inviolable brotherhood fortified by the blood shed together on the battlefield, and for the happiness they have found in building the great edifice of Communism together.

The workers of Soviet Moldavia, as the entire country also, greeted with deep satisfaction and ardent support the documents of the April (1985) Plenum of CPSU Central Committee. The Plenum reaffirmed the continuity of the strategic course of the party and simultaneously emphasized that continuity

in the Leninist sense means absolute progress, the exposure and solution of new problems and the elimination of anything that hampers development.

I. Z. Kotorobay, a tractor factory worker and member of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, retired Lieutenant General A. N. Gervasnev, a participant in the Great Patriotic War and chairman of the Kishinev section of the Soviet committee of veterans of the war, B. S. Istru, a participant in the Great Patriotic War and national poet of the republic, M. Savva, a student at the Kishinev State University imeni V. I. Lenin and Lenin grant recipient, and Major N. V. Kravchenko, Hero of the Soviet Union, announced that the Moldavian workers, like all Soviet people, confidently look to the future, filled with profound optimism. In the name of present happiness and future generations, they are giving all their strength, experience and energy, all the ardor of their hearts. They view the achievement of the high ideals of Communism as their duty as citizens, their primary responsibility to the socialist Fatherland and native Communist Party.

The soldiers of the Kishinev garrison greeted the participants of the gala meeting.

The participants of the meeting sent a salutatory letter to the Central Committee of the CPSU, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and to the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

A holiday concert was given for the participants of the gala meeting.

12701

CSO: 1800/310

REGIONAL ISSUES

KIRGHIZ NTO PLENUM ON REVERSING ECOLOGICAL DAMAGE TO ISSUK-KUL

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Yu. Blyum, special correspondent: "But Tomorrow Will Be too Late --This Is the Opinion of Participants at a Republic NTO [Scientific-Technical Society] Council Plenum on Problems of Lake Issyk Kul" under the rubric "The Five Year Plan: Urgent Problems"]

[Text] When there are discussions about the enchanting features of Issuk-Kul's waters, I recall old Aynash-Apa, entering the water and softly caressing the waves. "This is how I have bathed my entire life," She explains, "It has become my morning prayer. I am already over 70 and cannot recall the last time I was ill...." They are truly life giving, curative, invigorating, saline pure waters. There are good reasons for the growing stream of pilgrims from all corners of the country. The lake recharges their health and invigorates them for the entire working year. The rich colors of the surrounding countryside and the dazzlingly white mountain tops lift the spirit, and create a feeling of well being and a desire to return here again and again

Nature has given humanity an invaluable gift. But how delicate is this pearl and how fragile and defenseless its shell! Are we sheltering our treasure carefully enough? Is there effective concern about this masterpiece of nature in the mountain regions?

This was the subject of an emotional discussion in the city of Przhhevalsk, where there was recently a republic NTO Council Plenum dedicated to the protection of the environment and the rational use of the natural resources of the region. The plenum was attended by scientists studying the geography of this zone, managers of party organizations and state institutions and industrial and agricultural enterprises in the oblast. The reference points were decisions of party congresses on the creation of a national health resort zone in the Lake Issyk-Kul region and on scientific-research and planning-design work on the comprehensive utilization of the mineral, land, water and energy resources of Issyk-Kul Oblast.

In a report presented to the plenum it was noted that the problems of Issyk-Kul have become a component of the "Comprehensive Program for Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress in Sectors of the Kirghiz SSR Economy up until the year 2005." A number of measures in this program have already been executed. Dozens of industrial and agricultural enterprises have been moved elsewhere. The transport of petroleum products and poisonous chemicals by water has been forbidden and the use of motor vessels restricted. Water purification facilities at the oblast center and the settlement of Kadzhi-Say have been built and put into operation. Eighty clinics and health complexes along the shore have purification facilities. The oblast's inhabitants are starting to show more concern about the forests and protecting soil fertility.

Nevertheless, the scales of human disturbances to nature outpace environmental protection work. The level of Lake Issyk-Kul is annually dropping 6-8 centimeters. It was stated in the report that if this pace continues until 1990 the lake's area will be reduced by 5,500 hectares and its volume by 6 cubic kilometers, by the year 2000 the lake's level will have dropped 2 meters and the shoreline will have been reduced by 0.5-1 kilometers. According to studies by the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Automation, even if present conditions are maintained, damages from declines in the lake's level will reach 1 billion rubles by the beginning of the Third Millennium. How does one measure the irreplaceable damage done to the unique flora and to people's health?

Does one have to repeat that this requires extreme measures? In his Book "Dorozhit prirodnymy bogatstvami ["Value Natural Wealth"] (Frunze, "Kyrgyzstan", 1983), A. M. Mamytov, a member of VASKhNIL [All Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] and the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, writes: "A comprehensive program to protect the lake has now been developed." At the same time, it is clear from the same program that this will require at least 15-20 years, that is, the project is to be completed in the next century. During this time how much water will flow through Issyk-Kul and what can be done now to stabilize the lake level?

There is the idea to divert to the lake half of the runoff from the Karkara river. This would supply the basin 180 million cubic meters of water annually. It would be relatively inexpensive and not difficult technically to do this. Back in 1978, USSR Gosplan's State Expert Review Commission proposed the diversion of the Karakara River as a temporary measure. What has been done during those seven years? Almost nothing. D. Mamatkanov, doctor of technical sciences and laboratory chief at the Institute of Automation said that there is not even a general engineering plan for the diversion. They are only now beginning work on the plan. However, this volume of water is threatened by allotments for irrigation. Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] Kirgizgiprovodkhoz [Kirghiz Institute for Water Resources Planning] and Glavkirgizvodstroy [Main Administration for Kirghiz Water Resources Construction], who are entrusted with these tasks, are delaying their solution.

Human economic activities, the so-called anthropogenic factor has, in this case, reached the limit where it is causing great damage not only to nature, but also to humans. When they come into contradiction with the ecological system, economic goals do not justify the resources expended. We are cutting the branch upon which we are sitting. According to scientists' calculations the runoff of rivers in the Issyk-Kul Basin totals 3.7 cubic kilometers. Where does this large flow go? According to data from the Administration for Irrigation Systems in Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon, as noted in the report by A. N. Dikhikh, doctor of geographic sciences and director of the Tyanshan-Shanskaya Physical-Geography Station, during some years in the period from April to September up to 70 percent of the surface runoff from the Chon-Kysyl-Su River is used for irrigation. There are often cases where 100 percent of river water is used for economic needs. The development of health resort zones requires even greater increases in water consumption.

Clearly, here they cannot get along without interbasin transfers of water. However, there can also be no doubt that before these projects are implemented it is necessary to effectively allocate existing water resources and strictly monitor the consumption of each drop. There is one way: all water brought into economic use must be reliably cleaned and returned to nature, wider use should be made of closed systems for recycled water supply at farms. The collective at the Issyk-Kul Association for Electrical Engineering Plants is setting a good example in this regard. They more effectively purify runoff waters and are installing a closed water recycling complex. Unfortunately, such work is not being done everywhere.

The main sources of water pollution are enterprises in the meat and dairy industry, agriculture, and motor vehicle transport, which, as was noted at the plenum, discharge many cubic meters of waste water into the lake every day. Are those responsible for this negligent attitude towards nature being made responsible? It must be acknowledged that this is not being done to the full extent possible. For example, one third of the purification facilities at the grain products combine in Rybache are not operating. Construction of purification facilities at Cholpon-Ata and Rybache has been curtailed. In the first half of this year 150,000 rubles were allocated for their construction in the oblast, but only 7,000 rubles were used! These data were in the report by Dzh. Alyshbayev, senior scientific associate at the Institute for Economics and Mathematical Economic Methods in Planning, Kirghiz SSR Gosplan. He also noted that ten years have passed since the decision was made to remove sheep pens and two commercial dairy farms to a site 2 kilometers from the lake shore. However, there are still several of them close to the lake and many of them are located along rivers and continue to pollute the lake.

On the road to Prizhevalsk, plenum participants noted numerous piles of fertilizer in fields along the lakeshore. They were not promptly scattered throughout the fields in even layers. The rains are now washing them away and, finally they will end up in the lake. Not surprisingly, at the mouths of rivers oxygen levels are lower and there is pollution by organic matter.

Air pollution causes unjustified damage to nature and to human health. A report noted that dozens of tons of harmful substances are annually emitted into the atmosphere here. The overwhelming majority of industrial enterprises are not equipped with dust traps. The Prizhevalskaya TES, Kurmentinskiy cement plant, the grain products plants in Rybache and Przhewalsk and small boilers eject completely untreated smoke and soot into the atmosphere. In talking about air pollution, it is necessary to keep in mind more than just the immediate damage. Increases in toxic substances and dust in the atmosphere can have a negative effect upon glacier formation -- their surface snow cover. This leads to disturbances in the region's water balance. These remote consequences must be taken into consideration now, especially during the construction and expansion of mining enterprises.

If there were only more forests! Along the shore and in the mountains they are essential for purifying the air, for creating a mild climate, reliable soil protection and the accumulation of moisture. They are a haven for rare animals and birds and a storehouse of fruits, berries, mushrooms and medicinal herbs. However not everything is in order with regard to the forests around Lake Issyk-Kul. Using data from scientific statistics, P. A. Gan, chief of the Forestry Department at the Kirghiz SSR Biology Institute's Forestry Department, reported that since 1930 the total area of coniferous forests in the oblast has been reduced almost by half. Such are the results of uncontrolled economic activity. Slopes have been damaged and groundwater flows changed. This is probably one of the reasons for the water level drop at Lake Issyk-Kul.

Any kind of timber felling, other than for sanitation purposes, is now forbidden in the oblast. However, this is not enough. It is essential to use every effort and all resources to restore what has been wasted and to reliably protect the remaining forest land from livestock and sheep, careless tourists and poachers.

The natural riches of Issyk-Kul have powerful potentials for restoring health. However, the majority of rest sites are open only 3-4 months a year. Many people visiting here need health resort and therapeutic treatment, however, guest houses and rest homes do not provide this. D. A. Alymkulov, director of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute for the Physiology and Pathology of High Mountain Areas, considers it necessary to follow the example of the Black Sea health resorts in establishing a Balneo-physical therapy center with outpatient clinics in the city of Cholpon-Ata. All the necessary conditions are present. The departments and enterprises having their own guest houses in Dolinka, Cholpon-Ata and Bozeteri could participate, on a share basis, in the construction of this center. Then the area's curative potentials: mineral waters, muds, air and solar radiation, could be utilized to the maximum extent and outlays would be returned a hundred fold through reductions in the incidence of illness.

With regards to the concentration of medicinal radon there are no equals to the hot springs at Dzhetty-Oguza and the numerous and rich curative muds. Nevertheless, the majority of sites for thermal waters and muds have either

been conserved, or have been exhausted uselessly, the waters pour into rivers, the muds are used without any control by physicians, or are covered by sand and sludge.

The speakers at the plenum and members of the republic NTO council put forth a number of valuable proposals concerning the development of health resort construction, the strengthening sanctions for violations of ecological conditions and for educating the population in knowledge about ecology. There was unanimous support for Professor Dzh. Alyshbayev's idea establishing a special nature use regime at Issyk-Kul.

The Issyk-Kul area is a unique natural and national economic complex. This means that its problems require a coordinated, comprehensive approach, the final goal of which should be a scientifically based program for the region's development in the century ahead.

Yu. M. Tsygulev, chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific-Technical Societies and doctor of history, spoke at the plenum. He noted the extreme importance of the questions touched upon at the plenum. He compared the underestimation of environmental protection measures to a time bomb: it will do irreparable harm to future generations. Everyone knows of the sad example of Lake Sevan, where even to this day there has been no success in restoring ecological equilibrium.

O. D. Alimov, chairman of the Kirghiz NTO Council and vice-president of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, summed up the results of the plenum's work. He stressed that all the questions touched upon require careful study and their solutions can not be delayed. If we allow equivocation and delays tomorrow it will be too late to correct the situation. This businesslike attitude has been called for by the April (1985) CPSU Plenum and preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. It requires bold initiatives and a high degree of responsibility from everybody. The fate of Lake Issyk-Kul, a masterpiece of nature, depends upon this.

11574

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KASSR PLAN FULFILLMENT PROBLEMS VIEWED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "Completing the Five-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] The Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau considered it necessary to review at the plenum the entire complex of questions having to do with the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh CP Congress, to work out measures guaranteeing the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans and tasks of the current year in all sectors of the national economy without exception, and to ensure the successful start of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The report of Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for the Successful Fulfillment of the 1985 National Economic Plan and Socialist Obligations As Well As for a Worthy Celebration of the 27th CPSU Congress" presented at the 18th Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum held on 27 August gave a convincing picture of the situation today in the republic's diverse economy. The analysis indicates that the party organizations, soviets of peoples' deputies, and ministries and departments of the republic have sufficient potential to carry out the plans and tasks.

The main and most urgent concern today is the harvest and the fulfillment of socialist obligations for the procurement of grain.

A good harvest has been grown over broad areas. This year, grain crops were cultivated under intensive technology on 4.6 million hectares. Alma-Ata, Dzhambul and Chimkent oblasts completed the harvest of cereal crops in a short time and without losses. They are fulfilling the plan for the sale of grain. The grain growers of Kustanay, Kokchetav, Severo-Kazakhstan, Turgay, Pavlodar, Vostochno-Kazakhstan, Tselinograd and Karaganda oblasts--to which the harvest work is now moving--have a real chance to exceed their socialist obligations. The rice and corn growers of Kzyl-Orda, Taldy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata, Chimkent and Dzhambul oblasts will strive for a significant overfulfillment of the planned tasks. "How we stand up to this crucial test," said Comrade D.A. Kunayev, "will determine the overall evaluation of the entire political and organizational work of the republic's communists and of their ability to

ensure the practical realization of the tasks presented to us by the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

The plenum set an intensive but realistic task--that of completing the mowing and threshing by the 20th to the 25th of September and of completely ending grain procurement during September. In this connection, it is necessary to wage a relentless battle against losses and to turn over grain of excellent quality only. An urgent task of the party committees, ispolkoms of local soviets, and trade union and Komsomol organizations is to shift the entire organizational and political work to where the fate of the harvest is being decided.

No less important tasks are facing the beet growers of Taldy-Kurgan, Dzhambul and Alma-Ata oblasts in the procurement of 126,000 tons of sugar beet roots and the cotton growers in the south of the republic in covering their liabilities. It is essential to ensure an uninterrupted sale of vegetables and potatoes to the public.

It is necessary to increase significantly the areas of the cultivation of grain crops under intensive technology.

The plenum paid much attention to questions in livestock raising.

These facts were presented at the plenum. The semiannual plans for milk and meat deliveries were not met by the farms of Semipalatinsk Oblast, the plan for meat was not fulfilled by the farms of Severo-Kazakhstan, Turgay and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts, and the farms of Ural'sk Oblast did not meet the plan for milk. There was an increase in epizootic livestock diseases in Alma-Ata, Guryev and Mangyshlak oblasts. In a number of oblasts, there were declines in the average daily weight gains of livestock and in the yield of calves and lambs in comparison with last year. And in the farms of Severo-Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata, Kustanay, Karaganda and Tselinograd oblasts, the surrender weight of cattle declined by 30 to 50 kilograms. These are no longer "isolated" shortcomings. They are serious miscalculations and failures.

Now, when thorough preparations are under way for winter, one should be especially concerned about fodder. The task here is extremely clear: to have 17 to 18 quintals of feed units of coarse and succulent fodder per standard head at each farm. This year, the rate of grass mowing is greater than it was last year but less hay has been prepared. The possibilities of irrigation are not being fully used. The harvest of ensilage crops promises to be good.

As you know, the republic's agroindustrial complex includes enterprises in the food, meat and dairy industries. The plenum gave the workers of these sectors the tasks of steadily increasing the production of high-quality baked goods, macaroni and confectionary products, vegetable oil, food concentrates, and nonalcoholic beverages and of significantly increasing the output of juices, stewed fruits, preserves and jams. The resolution of all of these tasks depends upon the of training of the personnel of the agricultural industry, their degree of competence and responsibility, and the ability to

accelerate scientific-technical progress in rural areas and to tighten up the policy of economy and thrift.

The plenum discussed a large group of questions linked with the work of industry. Overall, the plan for 7 months was overfulfilled. The increase in volumes amounted to 3.9 percent against 2.9 according to plan. But overall indicators must not conceal the weak work of individual enterprises and entire sectors. Contractual deliveries of coke, rolled products, ferrous metals, refined copper, tires, cement, and building materials are not being guaranteed. And this, as we see, is an essential products list for the national economy. The largest industrial oblast, Karaganda, did not fulfill the plan for 7 months. Here matters are not satisfactory at Karmetkombinat, in the Karagandatsement and Karbid associations, and at the plant for technical rubber products. The ministries of power and electrification, nonferrous metallurgy, light industry, and the construction materials industry were criticized.

It is necessary that all active and new capacities be assimilated promptly and that they carry a full load. Strict control is required over technological discipline, the nonobservance of which leads to spoilage. Physical and manpower resources must be used economically and efficiently. It is the duty of party organizations and all labor collectives to make everyone aware of the fact that the policy of thrift is the shortest and reliable path to national wealth.

The task of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms is to check everywhere the course of the fulfillment of socialist obligations, of which the main obligation is to complete the annual plan for industrial production ahead of time, by 28 December. As calculations show, we must produce output valued at 12 billion rubles by the end of the year--more than 2.4 billion rubles per month.

Builders have to resolve significant tasks before the end of the year. It is necessary to put into operation a total of 6.5 billion rubles in new fixed capital as well as 34 production facilities and capacities and almost 3 million square meters of housing, schools, children's preschool institutions, and other facilities. Improvement is especially needed in the cases of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Glavmaatastroy and Glavrissovkhozstroy, which are not keeping up with contract plans.

Workers in trade and domestic services have much work to do in the final stage of the year and five-year plan. It is time to introduce into these areas new and progressive forms and types of service that are worthy of the Soviet individual. Meanwhile, especially in the system of Kazpotrebsoyuz, there are still cases of waste, embezzlement, squandering of socialist property, and various machinations. The ispolkoms of the local soviets must help the enterprises and organizations of trade and domestic services overcome a lagging behind in accomplishing the commodity turnover.

The direct responsibility of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and its local services and organizations is to prevent a recurrence of the miscalculations of previous years in the preparation for the winter. The plenum notified the managers and specialists of this system of their personal responsibility for ensuring the normal operation of all available housing under winter conditions.

The precise and consistent realization of these tasks will depend upon the militancy of the primary party organizations and upon the successful course of the report and election campaign preceding the 16th Kazakh CP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the immense work for a successful conclusion of the plans and socialist obligations, a large role is played by trade union and Komsomol organizations, authorities for national control, and the workers on the ideological front. The popularization of advanced experience, the fundamental and well-founded criticism of shortcomings, and the campaign against drunkenness and for the improvement of labor and living conditions must all be the focus of attention of our press, television and radio.

9746

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ACADEMICIAN STRESSES MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR TECHNICAL SUPERVISORS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 2

[Interview with Academician Ye. M. Sergeyev, rector of the National Economic Academy, by journalist Ye. Spiridonov; date and place not specified]

[Text] What knowledge does a director need so that he does not become confused in any economic situation and does not lose sight of the prospects for the enterprise's development in his daily concerns? What work qualities are required of a director during the present stage of the economy's development? Journalist Ye. Spiridonov talks about this with Academician Ye. M. Sergeyev, rector of the USSR Council of Ministers National Economic Institute.

[Question] Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich, the psychology and character of a director are shaped in some way or other by the influence of society's development and the system for managing the economy. For example, before the beginning of the large-scale experiment in industry, ministry workers put more pressure on administrative levers in their relations with enterprise directors. They were able to announce directly to the director: "Don't philosophize. Your job is to fulfill, and ours -- to decide. As they say, act that way. You do not give the plan -- we will not remove the head." Such relationships rear, on the one hand, people who are helpless and who are afraid to demonstrate sensible initiative and, on the other hand, people who are nimble, grasping and prepared for the sake of the plan to resort to different tricks -- even illegal actions. Now, with the expansion of enterprise rights the increase in their responsibility for work results, that same director -- without relying on instructions from above -- must evaluate on his own the work's capabilities and plan the prospects for the enterprise's development. He is accustomed, however, to the old work forms and methods. How does one "reshoe" him.?

[Answer] The majority of those people, who now steer production, have a specialized technical education: one is a metallurgist, another -- a mechanical engineer, and a third -- a textile worker.... As specialists, they know their job; however, no one has taught them the science of management. Many reduce it to bare administration. Not knowing the general picture of the national economy's development, these directors have often acted intuitively

and have often made mistakes. The "reshoeing" -- as you expressed it -- of these people begins in the National Economic Academy with the restructuring of their psychology and with the development of the ability to manage economic processes conscientiously and scientifically. We are trying to suggest to production commanders that it is necessary to repudiate half-baked and narrow-departmental ideas about ways to solve economic tasks and to understand the science of organizing the management of production as a unified one for all branches. If they pass over the general laws for the development of the national economy, if they forget to take the requirements of scientific and technical progress into consideration, and if -- as navigators -- they do not arm themselves with economic and mathematical management methods, their enterprises will always encounter reefs of unsolved problems along their path. We teach our students that there is only one science of management and to recognize its importance.

The production commanders also receive a correct social and political orientation. Of course, each one of them at one time studied the history of the party, philosophy, political economics, and scientific communism. These sciences, however, were presented to them as individual subjects. We have the same basis for teaching the specialized management disciplines, the main one of which is the historical experience of the CPSU in building communism. Our students thoroughly study questions concerning ideology, economic cooperation with the CEMA countries and international relations.

[Question] The academy's students are receiving sound knowledge. You see, however, this is not enough today. The modern enterprise director must possess such qualities as efficiency, independence and innovation. Can he develop these qualities in himself by studying at the academy?

[Answer] The instilling of such qualities as efficiency, a sense for what is new, boldness, and the ability to assume responsibility on oneself is not simple. In order to master them, an individual must know a great deal and have certain skills. In the academy, for example, we make a practice of intellectual, social and psychological training sessions that help to develop independence in the students' thinking. I primarily have in mind the so-called business games. The appearance of some is like psychological practical work or a Rubric's cube where a great deal depends on keenness of wit. Indeed, the modeling of management processes requires a thorough knowledge of economics and outstanding organizational abilities on the part of the student. It is necessary in a limited time, for example, to compile the best plan for increasing the production of computer equipment, automobiles, and colored televisions in one enterprise, association and throughout the national economy. It is necessary to operate not with abstract figures but with the initial data from real plants. In addition, it is necessary to defend the proposed version of the plan in front of one's colleagues who play the part of opponents as chiefs of ministry administrations and Gosplan and Gosstrib departments.

[Question] Directors often do nothing because economic and legal norms allegedly fetter them. In this regard, they cite departmental instructions: "You see, I am forbidden to do this." Is not such passivity a result of the lack of legal information?

[Answer] Yes. We are convinced that many directors indeed do not know the laws. This fetters their initiative. In order to act conscientiously and confidently, directors should be legally literate. We are eliminating these gaps in their education to a certain degree by arranging for them to study psychological and legal management methods.

I think that a sharp limiting of economic and legal methods and instructions will contribute to an increase in the initiative and independence of the director. Generally speaking, it is necessary to think about the creation of a special control mechanism in the system for managing the national economy. With the help of this mechanism, it would be possible to check how much the different department acts and instructions contribute to the directives and laws that are common for all branches.

[Question] It happens that a director is competent and possesses the required business qualities, but he does not have a moral and psychological contact with his subordinates. In this case, he will hardly be able to manage production well. In your opinion, what knowledge and qualities are needed by an economic director so that confidence and a creative atmosphere will reign in the collective?

[Answer] The profession of a director is a complex one which combines science and art in it. He must have a knowledge of the informal structure of the collective being managed, that is, the sum total of the purely human relationships between the subordinates, and the ability to approach each one individually. This is achievable only by an intelligent individual. I have in mind an intelligence, at whose base lie culture, education and -- if you wish -- spiritual tact. Possessing such qualities, a director will be able to investigate someone else's soul, to state the task for his subordinates and the meaning and spirit of the solutions, which are being adopted by him, in a clear and laconic format; and to create an atmosphere of creative searching and a good microclimate in it.

We inculcate the standards of management work and contacts with people in the students both during the process of presenting the lecture material and during practical classes. For example, they study during the "Management Psychology" course such subjects as "The Personality and Work Style of a Director," "The Work Collective and the Distinctive Features in Managing It," and "Conflicts and Ways to Resolve Them." The business games again help them to understand the art of intercourse with the collective. Based on results, I would single out, for example, the video training, during which the business intercourse of a group is recorded on video tape and all of the material is subsequently discussed by the participants in the conversation. Thus, each student receives an opportunity to look at himself from the sidelines and to correct his manner of intercourse with people.

[Question] Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich, rephrasing the well-known expression, would you want to say: "The national economy will flourish when all directors will be academicians, and academicians -- directors?" What is the amount of truth in this joke, considering the large amount of knowledge that -- in your opinion -- is required for a modern director?

[Answer] It is not mandatory, of course, to study in the academy in order to become a good director. A good director, however, must be a skillful organizer and know management tactics and strategy perfectly. Personnel policy is a powerful lever by means of which the party influences the course of social development. The training of economic directors must be equal to those tasks which face the economy.

For this purpose our academy is being transformed in accordance with instructions from the CPSU Central Committee into a scientific and methodological center for the entire system for training and increasing the qualifications of directing personnel in the national economy -- a system which includes 88 branch and republic institutes for increasing the qualifications of personnel at the lower and middle management levels and the corresponding VUZ departments. All of the rectors and managers of the departments in these training institutions will be academy students. We must also develop for them active teaching methods, textbooks and training aids. We have the forces for this. Eight academicians and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 54 doctors and more than a hundred candidates of sciences are working in 10 departments. We are involving ministers, the directors of large associations and enterprises and prominent scholars in the conducting of classes.

There exists in our country every condition for becoming a good director. If an economic executive desires to grow, lives for the country's interest and needs and enriches his knowledge, he will move up the position ladder without fail. Our reality does not simply create favorable soil so that each one will be able to display his capabilities fully; it requires this of everyone.

The times now are special. The party has adopted a course toward sharply accelerating social and economic development. A break must be made in the future in all branches of the national economy. In order to do this, it is necessary to reject in a resolute manner all obsolete management methods. One cannot waver.

8802

CSO: 1800/475

REGIONAL ISSUES

TKIBULI DEVELOPMENT 'ONE-SIDED' MINES UNDERSTAFFED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Omar Margalitadze, First Secretary of the Tkibuli City Party Committee of Georgia: "Concerns of the Miner"]

[Text] The Georgian miners' city of Tkibuli is experiencing a severe shortage of workers. It is becoming more and more difficult every year to man the mines with workers; there is a shortage of engineering technicians.

Many graduates from institutes of higher education and technical schools are not staying in town. After having done their best for one or two years, they leave.

There is another fact that has to be addressed here: In the past 25 years, even the rural population of the Tkibuli metropolitan area has decreased by 25 percent. A process is spreading which specialists call "pendulum migration." A rather large number of people leaves in the morning for work at one of the nearby industrial centers, here it is Kutaisi, and then returns in the evening to Tkibuli or to one of its rural environs. Experience shows that sooner or later a majority of these people will move their permanent residence to Kutaisi. The point is that the industrial infrastructure in Tkibuli has had a one-sided development. A number of people cannot work in the mines or in mine-related organizations because of their health or other reasons, and there are few other industrial branches represented in Tkibuli.

The situation is further aggravated by the fact that the difficulties being experienced in the specialized employment of women are forcing a change in residence for their husbands, brothers and fathers as well. Meanwhile, according to the data of a poll conducted in March and April 1985, more than 65.5 percent of the women temporarily unemployed expressed a desire to work. The first moves have already been made in this direction: A clothes factory is being built. This will help to utilize more efficiently not only the women who want to work, but also the retirees and young people who are still in school.

Many processes in the mines are now being mechanized and automated. People have begun paying a great deal of attention on how to utilize the mountain facilities more effectively. We will continue to maintain a course aimed at renovating mine equipment, and applying the accomplishments of science and technology.

This is the main direction of the great efforts on the part of Tkibuli's people to realize their assumed initiative: "All production potential is dedicated to the upcoming CPSU congress." The current situation dictates the necessity of such an approach. This idea was discussed at a conference of the CPSU Central Committee dedicated to the issues dealing with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. This means that the corresponding working cadres also have to be trained in working properly with the new equipment.

There are two professional engineering schools in the city; both train miners in various specialties. There is also the training combine of the Gruzugol Production Association. A majority of the graduates of both professional engineering schools goes to work in the city's mines, but few of them settle down here. In 1984, the index was only 40 percent.

Why is this happening? Instruction and sponsorship, which allow young people to fit into the collective usually without a lot of trouble, are still not well developed here with us. Instruction and sponsorship are sometimes only formal in nature and a young worker does not quite know who his instructor is or even whether they are working the same shift. Additionally, the period of time required for young people to fit into the collective depends strictly on what the professional approach of the schools is.

The skillful work in training the shifts should also influence the work discipline in the collectives. This is basically a problem for young people. An analysis of the losses in work time in the city's mines for the past year indicates that the number of unauthorized absences from work and departures from work with the management's approval is still very great, despite a tendency towards reduction. Attention is being focused primarily on the fact that most of the unexcused absences are committed by workers with a secondary and secondary specialized education. Of course, we should also take a look not only at the worker at fault, but also at his instructor.

There are also many problems with young engineering technicians. Right now, to have their own cots in the dormitory is the extent of their dreams. They require more attention; they need to be trained as a reserve of leadership cadres, more boldly advanced and placed in real positions of authority. At this moment more than 80 specialists are lacking in the city's mines. In the future more will be needed as a result of an increase in coal mining and the development of new coal seams. Miners retire early, therefore, we are more concerned with the younger generation than are representatives of other professions.

Often, however, when a foreman or shift of section chief has to be replaced in the city's mines, managers approach the advancement of young specialists with apprehension. This is primarily an indication of the lack of farsightedness at work with regard to young people.

Recently, municipal party and Soviet agencies, together with the Gruzugol Production Association, are doing their best to influence managers to boldly advance young people. For example, graduates of the Tkibuli department of the Georgian Polytechnic Institute's mining faculty and Leningrad's B. Arabidze and

R. Kutateladze Mining Institute have been appointed section chiefs at the imeni Lenin mines. The sections entrusted to them are successfully meeting increased socialist commitments in mining coal. These commitments were made in honor of the CPSU's 27th congress.

There is still the severe problem of improving housing and living conditions and developing the network of social-cultural facilities. It has to be said that the mistakes, committed with regard to this in previous years, have been boldly revealed. Many managers failed to focus sufficient attention on the solution of social issues. Even now, if we are to ensure the necessary cadres for the city, we have to change fundamentally the current situation. The first priority is housing. Young people especially are aware of this. After all, people are usually between 20 and 30 years of age when they decide to build a family.

Even if, however, a miner receives an apartment, new difficulties emerge. The boilers, built several decades ago, clearly do not provide a normal level of heat supply, and the concern over a constant supply of hot water for every apartment also should not be forgotten.

The material base of stores and necessary facilities is also weak. We must not forget that the miner's labor requires great expenditures of physical energy; this means that miners also need special conditions for rest and relaxation.

The party's municipal committee and Soviet and administrative agencies, in close contact with the Gruzugol Production Association and backed by the republic's government and party Central Committee, are making great efforts to implement bilateral measures to ensure stable work and the further development of the Gruzugol Production Association to 1990. People have begun paying more attention to young people, demobilized soldiers and people who have again gone back to work. Thus, three-year contracts with a single payment of a non-reimbursable premium of up to 500 rubles, (and up to 1,000 rubles to demobilized soldiers), are being concluded at the mines with workers from other cities. We have begun to encourage workers, who have signed contracts, to build individual housing: Monies are being allocated to cover up to 80 percent of the building costs. Over a number of years, the worker pays back out of his pocket barely half of this sum.

Miners receive pensions of between 120 and 160 rubles once they reach 50 years of age and the work they do underground is limited to 10 years of their careers. Wages have been increased on an average of 25 percent since November 1984. Today, the average monthly wage of a drifter amounts to between 400 and 500 rubles.

Plans have been made for the capital renovation and reequipment of all cafeterias, dormitories, stores and social and cultural facilities. Successes have already been noted: according to 1984 statistics, the dormitory of the imeni Lenin mine received the victor's certificate in an All-Union Competition for the best dormitory.

Owing to the application of mechanized facilities and drifter combines, plans have been made to increase in the 12th Five-Year Plan the technical level of

the mines and the Central Refining Factory. Work protection and technical safety will be improved. The tempo will grow significantly in the construction of housing for both the miners' collectives, as well as for the mine-building administrators.

A medical-sanitary section, a professional engineering school for 480 people, a kindergarten for 140 children, boilers and heating networks, two passenger rope-ways to the mines and other facilities will be made operational in the city. Plans have also been made for the construction of a trolleybus line, technical servicing stations, motor vehicle stations and gas pipelines.

All of these things are only the first steps towards fundamentally improving housing and cultural and personal conditions in the miners' lives. These steps have been directed towards raising the prestige of the mining profession and increasing the contribution of Georgia's miners in the development of the country's coal industry.

12247

CSO: 1830/844

REGIONAL ISSUES

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA EDITORIAL ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Protect Nature!"]

[Text] Today not a single country in the world has such a universal code of laws on the protection and rational use of the environment as does the Soviet Union. A direct, unbreakable link can be traced between the first environmental protection decrees signed by V. I. Lenin at the dawn of Soviet Power, and the decree recently passed at the 3rd Session, 11th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is more evidence that in the USSR state attention is unwaveringly placed upon questions of environmental protection. It defines additional economic, organizational, legal and other measures for protecting and rationally using nature and its resources, for improving people's environment and for the unconditional observation of legislation in this area.

The earth and its interior, the water and air, the vegetable and animal worlds are under protective legislation approved by higher organs of power. However, as has been repeatedly stressed in party and government documents in recent years, even the best laws and decisions can have an effect only if they are consistently implemented by everyone everywhere. The question of the observation of environmental legislation is therefore an especially important one for it concerns the country's natural wealth and people's health.

As is noted in the decree, the situation is far from favorable even though there are undoubtedly achievements in this area. Letters to the editors, which give the names and addresses of those violating environmental protection requirements, from poachers violating hunting and fishing rules, to the managers of large enterprises and even entire sectors, are also evidence of this. In particular, they serve as occasions for sharp articles in papers about the protection of Lake Ladoga, the unique mineral water spas of the Caucasus, the fisheries wealth of the Volga, the forests of Siberia and the European part of the USSR; for serious discussions about protecting the atmosphere in the industrial centers of the republic, about the fate of Russia's small rivers and the need to more widely use biological methods for crop protection.

These and other pressing problems are reflected in the decree. It cites the main reasons for which their solution is being delayed. Existing economic relations still do not give industrial and other enterprises, construction

organizations the appropriate interest to implement environmental protection measures, comprehensively use raw materials and production wastes, while local soviet organs do not always manifest a principled approach to environmental protection questions. As a result, the deadlines for the construction of many environmental protection projects are not met, extensive purification equipment is not installed, sits idle or breaks down, technology to save nature is long waiting to be introduced and wastes containing valuable components are thrown to the wind, or stacked in waste dumps, polluting the environment.

For example, the waste dumps at of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises located in the Russian Federation contain about 365 million tons of slag and take up more than 1,000 hectares. Even though they contain from 1 to 5 percent metal, they could still be processed into gravel for road construction or into slag powder for liming acidic soils for agriculture. There are such examples in almost every sector. At the same time they all have enterprises which are successfully solving problems in environmental protection and the comprehensive use of raw materials. In the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy these are the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine and several plants which are completely utilizing slag.

The Volskttsement Association in the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry has twice been criticized on the pages of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA for polluting the air with industrial dusts. This same ministry also has another enterprise, the Angarskiy Mining-Cement Combine, whose work experience the RSFSR Council of Ministers' Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources recently approved and recommended for dissemination.

The conclusion inevitably follows that without prompting from above, the ministries themselves are not very diligent about the extensive introduction of progressive experience guaranteed not to conflict with environmental protection legislation. This is not economical even from the perspective of departmental interests, to say nothing of general state interests. Life shows that collectives where environmental protection is given the necessary attention as a rule become progressive ones in their sector. After all, the waste free and low waste technologies to which they are switching are much more progressive and more effective than old ones not meeting environmental requirements.

The stimulation of such initiatives means to work to accelerate scientific-technical progress, save resources and improve people's working, living and recreational conditions, that is to implement the most important social tasks posed by the party. There are still quite often cases where a socially beneficial state approach to environmental protection problems turns out to be almost a losing proposition to thrifty managers. For example, the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine receives a miserly payment from road builders for its slag gravel even though it is better than quarry gravel. The plant workers have to cover losses from such low cost byproducts through other operations. The economic tools for the better use of secondary raw materials and a thrifty

attitude towards nature have still not been put into operation. Far from every manager is capable of showing civil maturity and "making his own life more difficult" when it comes to these questions. It is now easier to simply pay the fines for regular violations.

Such compromises are insufferable and expensive. Usually fines are levied when the damage to nature is already evident; it is impossible to remove harmful emissions from the atmosphere or poisonous runoffs from a ruined river. This paper has already reported how the withered forest in the Bratsk region cannot be revived. The millions extracted from the Bratsk aluminum plant by Gosarbitrazh [State Arbitration] are literally transferred from one state pocket to the next. This is why, in strengthening state control over the observation of environmental protection legislation, it is necessary to give special attention to the prevention of violations and to eliminate the causes and conditions which promote them. This was especially stressed in the decree approved at the session.

The press has repeatedly raised the question that the effective struggle against poaching is hindered, in particular, by the lack of a material-technical base and organs of control. The decree makes provisions to strengthen this base and to enlarge the role of environmental protection services in sectors of the national economy and enhance the prestige of labor in this sphere.

Our science and technology is also in great debt to nature. References to the lack of the equipment necessary for removing impurities from stack gases, and to soil compaction and fertility loss because there is no light weight machinery can no longer be accepted as excuses. Sector institutes and design offices have primary obligations to develop and introduce it. However, in working on their designs, they far from always take into account the urgent problems in environmental protection and do not show enough concern about making new equipment and technology environmentally safe. It is now proposed to make it mandatory to have an ecological review of all such innovations and for designs for the construction, reconstruction and technical reequipment of national economic projects.

An ecological world view should become the main guarantee of harmony in relations between society and nature. Of course, it isn't easy to educate people in such when there are still so many negative examples around. Great responsibilities lie here with workers in education, the mass media, writers and artists and in public organizations including the All Russian Society for the Protection of Nature. Patriotic initiatives, operations such as "Blue Meridian", for the cleaning of small rivers, the "forest Saturdays" which are now being conducted throughout Russia and participation in other environmental protection measures, will be supported and promoted in every way.

High marks should be given to the work of school foresters, "green" and "blue" patrols, and student detachments [druzhina] for the protection of nature. However, it is essential that concern about the protection of natural wealth become a matter for all youth, both urban and rural.

The chief example of an economical attitude towards natural wealth should be set by soviets of people's deputies, their executive and dispositional organs standing commissions and deputy groups and posts. The representatives of Soviet power have sufficient authority to see to universal and unwavering implementation of environmental protection laws.

Every person, from pupil to minister should comprehend that the protection of nature is not a short term campaign. It is a vital demand and assurance of the health, prosperity and well being of the present and future generations.

11574

CSO: 1800/356

REGIONAL ISSUES

UPDATE ON NEW TALLINN HARBOR CONSTRUCTION

Construction Pace Increases

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by B. Karpukhin, chief engineer of the Novotallinn port construction:
"The Effort Grows"]

[Text] Judging by current data, things are going normally at the construction of the largest port on the country's western shores. In seven months, over 10 million rubles of construction and assembly work have been completed here (by Soviet builders alone). This exceeds the plan quota by 600,000 rubles. If one takes only production installations, their total is designated by the round number "40." Of course, all of them will not be erected simultaneously. There are, however, installations that are -- so to speak -- of primary importance. Without them, the commissioning of the first phase of the priority complex at Novotallinn port will be impossible in 1986, and the main efforts of the builders are now being concentrated on them.

A significant portion of the bank reinforcement of the western section of the port's territory has already been prepared. More than four kilometers of water pipes and other engineer networks have been laid. The builders are now putting the rock fill into the western pier and are simultaneously strengthening it with reinforced concrete structures. Roads and underground engineer networks are being laid.

Of the three berths (their construction is taking place simultaneously) the greatest volume of work has been performed on the thirteenth. Almost three-quarters of the capital investments have already been assimilated at this project, which must be commissioned first. Now, the concrete is being poured for the berth's facial wall and the upper structures are being assembled.

At this year's priority project -- the port fleet's berth -- only a few resources remain to be mastered, only five percent of the estimated costs all told. Construction and other cargo are already arriving at this berth, however. In a word, it is being built and it is being used.

The central distribution point (TsRP), the electrical power supply network from the substation in Kallaver to the central distribution points, and the warm and cold storage warehouses of the equipment set bases are also among the number of installations now being turned over. Their construction, however, is taking place behind schedule. The cable laying rates for the electrical supply lines within the port do not satisfy us. In my opinion, the general contractor -- the SU-423 Trust of Baltmorgidrostroy -- who is complacent with the fulfillment of the plan for the general contractor's construction and assembly work expressed monetarily, is not hurrying to present a work front to the subcontracting organizations that are engaged in electrical power supply matters. You see, the handing over of the first phase of the priority complex of the Novotallinn port will be simply impossible without cable lines and other electrical works.

Nevertheless, the state of affairs at one of the hottest points -- the construction of the railways -- evokes the greatest concern. You see, it is necessary to commission all of the steel threads during 1985-1986. It is necessary to lay 25 kilometers of rails to the grain and refrigerator complexes alone -- and another two kilometers of branch line from Muuga Station to the port. In addition, it is necessary to build the central control building, more accurately, the one for centralized switching (ETsS). The SU-423 builders have only prepared half of all the rail beds as yet. The Sevzaptransstroy Trust and Construction Work Train No 675 has still not begun to lay the rails. Moreover, the board of directors of the Novotallinn port construction, let us say right out, is in no hurry to submit requisitions for the delivery of equipment and cable for the central control point.

Beside what has been mentioned, it is also necessary to complete the construction of those railroad branch lines which permit the supplying of the port construction with sand, crushed rock, cement and metal to be sharply improved -- the more so since motor vehicle transport is constantly short here. The earlier the railroad mainline is prepared, the more the goods that can be shifted from motor vehicle transport to railroad transport. All of this will permit the strain on the rehandling of construction trains to be removed.

Approximately two-thirds of the extent of the annual plan has been fulfilled at the grain complex (Finnish specialists are building it). Piles have been completely driven for the elevator, pier, berth No 8 and the station for loading and unloading railroad cars. The pouring of cement for the machinery tower (marker + 96 meters) and for a portion of the elevator's silo towers has been completed. A total of 85 percent of the service line has been laid and half of the motor vehicle roads have been prepared (without an upper covering).

At the complex for perishable freight, Finnish builders are continuing to pour cement for the warehouse floors, building engineer networks, and completing the erection of the radio navigation chamber's computer center building.

Concerning non-production installations (the Promstroy Trust is constructing them), a certain shortfall is being felt here. Hardly more than half of the

more than three million rubles have been assimilated here since the beginning of the year. True, one hostel has already been commissioned, but it is still necessary to assimilate approximately 170,000 rubles at the other. At first glance, the amount seems small but, you see, the labor-intensiveness of the work to finish the construction of any project usually grows. This is seen from the fact that the Promstroy Trust only assimilated 10,500 rubles all told during July here. Nevertheless, the second hostel must be commissioned during the third quarter of this year.

The construction of Novotallinn port has unfolded, it is possible to say, at full force. Now, as never before, a smooth rhythm will depend on coordinating the actions of all the construction organizations that have been attracted here. Not all of them, however, were prepared for this. This concerns the general contractor -- SU 423-- during the first phase. You see, it must strengthen its brigades in the very near future and present the required work front to subcontracting organizations. Today, it is not enough to fulfill a plan, the more so if it is primarily achieved at the expense of higher paid operations. Such a fulfillment will hardly contribute to mobilizing the builders. Today, it is necessary to stress those project which are included in the priority complex of the port's first phase.

Cable Network Described

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by S. Trizno: "A Cable Variant"]

[Text] Already the time for commissioning the first phase of the priority complex at the port in Muuga is not far distant. During the 16 months that remain until that date, the builders must erect a whole series of projects, bring all engineering networks to them and provide electrical power using the so-called permanent circuit (the projects under construction are still receiving electrical power using wires). The cable network will not only replace the above-ground line but will also permit a reserve channel to exist. In a word, the handing over of the first phase of the priority complex at the Novotallinn port to the requestor is simply impossible without the cable power variant.

All of the construction organizations, which have been attracted here, know about this. However, the electrical supply question still does not especially disturb anyone apparently (I am judging from the last planning inspection trip that was conducted on Monday 19 August). It is evident from this that the Gidroelektromontazh and Sevzapelektromontazh representatives did not even consider it necessary to go on the inspection trip, and you see, it is on these subcontracting organizations that the successful commissioning of the cable lines and other electrical supply projects will depend to no small degree. Only the representative of the board of directors of the Novotallinn port construction directed the attention of the general contractor -- the Baltmorgidrostroy Trust SU-423 -- to the fact that the building rates for one of the electrical power supply projects -- the central distribution point (TsRP)--

had clearly slowed down -- the more so since all of the electrical equipment had already arrived there. That same representative of the board of directors recalled a case where they began to lay cable late at one of the projects and it was damaged in several places because it lay for a long time -- as is said-- ownerless. Yes, and the equipment for the central distribution point also arrived about a year ago and stands in need of additional inspection.

The central distribution point is this year's priority project. However, special animation is still not being noticed here, and only half of the capital investments have been assimilated. You see, such labor-intensive work as finishing, plastering and painting still remain to be done. In a word, the SU-423 builders are holding back a subcontracting organization -- Gidroelektromontazh. It must install equipment in the central distribution point (this work is rated at approximately 50,000 rubles). Only then will an opportunity appear to bring all cable lines to the central distribution point building and bring them out of it.

One of the tasks of Yevgeniy Lysanov's specialized brigade is to prepare a work front for the subcontracting organizations for the construction of the high voltage cable networks on the port's territory and to bring electrical power from the substation at Kallaver. I recently found it, however, engaged in building trenches for water lines.

Why isn't the brigade engaged in real earnest in electrical power questions? I posed this question to Oleg Degtev, the senior work superintendent of SU-423 section No 6. Without wasting words, he led me into the amenity premises where there was room for the brigade leader and all of the members of his brigade around a small table (it was time for dinner). It seems that section No 6 was only created a month ago, and Yevgeniy Lysanov and his people represent the entire available staff of the new subunit. True, there are all told nine individuals in the brigade and not five as it was on the day of my visit; however, part of them were on leave.

Let us say right out that an extremely wide circle of tasks had been defined for this small brigade. Besides the electrical cable line, it had to prepare all of the engineer networks for the subcontracting organizations (both those on the port's territory and those off it). These consist of the water lines, heating lines, sewerage lines, and also the communications network. This year they expect from it the commissioning of the heating lines, two lines of the water pipe system and the pressure sewerage. It is responsible for doing the so-called external strapping on the pumping station of the second ascent. Although Yevgeniy Lysanov's brigade has machine operators, welders, cement workers, installers, pipe-layers, metal workers, sanitary engineers and carpenters (all of the builders possess, at a minimum, two or three specialties), they are clearly not in a position to fulfill such a volume of work on time.

But what about the SU-423 leadership? Of course, it is pursuing a policy that it is necessary to strengthen the brigade. This was confirmed in a conversation

with Vladimir Isayev, the chief of the general contracting organization. He recently went to the construction area of the port in order to firm up how many people and what specialties it was necessary to add there. However, you see, this problem did not arise suddenly. The question arises as to where the SU-423 leadership was before?

8802

CSO: 1800/472

REGIONAL ISSUES

ROUNDTABLE ON RIVER POLLUTION HELD IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by L. Popelkova: "Small Rivers--Large Problems"]

[Text] /It's already established this way in nature: the appearance of a territory's landscape, the vegetable and animal kingdom, and the resources of land use are in direct dependence on moisture; on the condition of underground, soil and surface waters; and on the hydrological cycle--on everything on which not only large, but also small rivers have a beneficial effect. There are quite a number of the latter in Moldavia--the Reut, Byk, Botna, Ikel', Chugur, Lapushna, Yalpug, Kogyl'nik, Kubolta, Kula, Chuluk, Larga and the Sarata. They really don't have such an abundance of water; however, they're very important for the life of the lands that are adjacent to them./ [in boldface]

/Just what is the condition of these rivers? What needs to be done "to improve their health"? A "roundtable" discussion of SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA concerning this was held by staff members A. Furs, M. Stechenko and Yu. Kravchuk of the MSSR [Moldavian SSR] State Committee for the Protection of Nature; Doctor of Biological Sciences I. Dedyu, a professor at Kishinev University; N. Panov, deputy chief of the water inspectorate of the MSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources; V. Kananau, deputy chief of the central land use board of the MSSR Ministry of Agriculture; V. Esaul'tsev, chief of the administration for reproduction of forest resources and protective afforestation at the MSSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry; D. Seretsanu, department head for protection of the environment of the republic's medical epidemiology station; and A. Sefer, secretary of the ecological section of the MSSR Union of Journalists./ [in boldface]

A peculiarity of our rivers, the speakers noted, is the fact that high waters considerably exceed the carrying capacity of the river beds. Some rivers dry up completely after the high waters. They suffer a great deal because the soil is plowed down to the water itself. The river banks don't need fields, but rather forest, undergrowth and riverside thickets. As a rule, our small rivers aren't protected; they flow along drained lands where there is neither a small swamp nor a damp hollow--good companions of a small river.

In short, the rivers are begging for help. And this is within our power. Is it really impossible to look after their protection from pollution and depletion,

to prevent the erosion of soils, and to set up the operation of water treatment facilities? As a matter of fact, the ability of a river to purify itself isn't limitless; small rivers that pass through large cities are graphic evidence of that fact. As a rule, we just simply don't take into consideration their right to the river-protective zone. And what is more, many managers have a vague idea of its requirements. A flood plain, terraces below a flood plain, the edges and steep slopes of banks, and gorges and ravines that flow directly into a river valley are the same area in which any economic operations that have a harmful effect on rivers must be eliminated.

The health of small rivers, the "roundtable" participants noted, requires the constant attention of many ministries and departments. The transformation of small rivers, which had a ruinous influence on their condition, is precisely on the conscience of some ministries. The river beds of the Reut, Botna, Kogyl'nik and Byk are partially regulated and polluted. It isn't difficult to uncover the guilty ones--they are the Moldavian Railroad and the enterprises and organizations of the MSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, "Moldsel'khozkhimiya" [State Cooperative Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Service of Agriculture] and the Kolkhoz Council.

The rivers are being polluted by the improper use and violation of regulations in storing and transporting toxic chemicals. The ministry of agriculture isn't fulfilling the plan for the construction of antierosion hydraulic engineering facilities, and the MSSR Ministry of the Forest Industry isn't coping with its afforestation task of the banks of small rivers.

Another problem. Major operations for water management construction are being conducted in the republic. An enormous amount of water will be transferred to a zone of more rugged relief and that will entail altering the conditions of water management supply. Quite a number of vague problems arise from the point of view of ecology. It's necessary to regard them very seriously and competently and to solve them on a scientific basis.

At one time, I. Dedyu stated in particular, "Moldsel'khozkhimiya" refused assistance that was offered by ecological scientists. Meanwhile, experience shows that cooperation like this is necessary because it's impossible to solve management tasks in isolation from general ecological ones.

This also applies in full measure to the activities of the ministry of land reclamation and water resources. Large irrigation facilities must take into account the problems of small rivers. However, hitherto water management complexes haven't had a real ecological forecast. Of course, we need water. But what will happen to nature? For the time being, neither soil scientists nor hydrobiologists, nor ecologists, nor medical personnel can answer this question for certain. The dissociation of scientific research also has a negative effect. Over 20 scientific institutions are involved with the problems of water, their communications are very poor, and each one operates in accordance with its own plan. In his speech V. Esaul'tsev drew attention to the necessity of coordinating all measures for nature preservation and particularly for the protection of small rivers.

With what, for example, are difficulties in creating protective forest belts along river banks and reservoirs associated? With interdepartmental dissociation. Plantings are the business of the ministry of the forestry industry and the usable lands belong to the ministry of agriculture. And in no way can they come to an agreement, determine their responsibilities and jointly solve the problem of cleaning up our rivers.

"In my opinion," stated D. Seretsanu, "it's necessary to make more active the role of local councils of people's deputies in the matter of protecting rivers from pollution. The availability and good working order of water treatment facilities, the cleanliness of shores, constant laboratory analysis of water quality, and management of small-scale irrigation all must become the concern of local government bodies. The role of the public and the population also is no less important in solving these problems."

V. Kananeu recounted the interrelation of the problems of land use and the conditions of small rivers. Our lands are exposed to erosion. For the time being, dealing with this ailment is ineffective. The contract organization isn't performing the required volume of operations, there isn't enough of the necessary equipment and transport, and the sources for financing business organizations and whose lands are situated along the catchment basins of rivers are dissociated. It's necessary to recognize too the fact that agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are giving little consideration to these problems, as with ecological ones on the whole.

The concern about cleaning up small rivers is a general one for all departments involved in this problem. N. Panov devoted his speech to this topic.

They have different tasks and interests, but the fact that one should not harm a river and that it's intolerable to neglectfully regard water which is so precious to us is indisputable for everyone. We've already determined that this is precisely prohibited and intolerable. The most difficult thing--to carry it out--was left.

The fate of small rivers is a general concern. But this means that it's necessary to solve all problems together, to more rigidly supervise economic operations, and to remember one's own responsibilities to nature. In this sense, quite a number of measures were outlined. The trouble is that departments are trying to shift the responsibility against each other for their practical realization. The participants correctly noted encounters where some departments are polluting rivers, while others are revealing who did this and to what extent. But just who really is the boss of our rivers? It turns out that he simply doesn't exist. Many of our rivers have practically lost their national economic importance.

Let's peep into the future when, in the expression of academician N. Fedorenko, people will receive less from nature than they spend on it. And the role of small rivers will grow. Today it's important to be concerned about their health and nature's health. Another one won't show up because we'll subscribe to a verdict of hopelessness for a small river. But then some important link in

nature's life chain will abruptly come to an end, and that can lead to the most unfortunate and unexpected results.

L. Popelkova prepared the "roundtable" discussion.

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